The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 7093. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

A FOUR-HOURS' DEBATE—AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES VOTED DOWN—THE FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL IMPROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Butler Geneva Award bill passed the House by the very small majority of 31 votes. In view of the very formidable efforts of the supporters of the Butler bill, and of the sensational and somewhat demagogical line of argument chosen by them, even they were surprised that the majority was not larger. The debate, which lasted four hours, received the continued attention of the House, and contained several peculiar incidents. Mr. Bass, of Buffalo, denied that the award was received as a penalty, and was chargeable with no trust, and in controverting that allegation showed that the tribunal overruled the claims presented by this Government asking indemnity for the enhanced payment of insurance, and that the tribunal adjudicated that the British Government was liable to the United States only for those claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers. He showed that the award was made in gross upon the value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed by specified cruisers, for whose acts Great Britain was held responsible, and that this sum was held by the United States as a special fund. He maintained that under the decisions of the courts the fund belonged to the owners of the property actually destroyed, and to those representing such ownership, whether rich or poor, citizens or corporations, and thought that those who would deny the right of submitting all claims to a judicial tribunal indicated that they had little faith in the justice and merits of their claims. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, declared that the United States did not go to Geneva as the attorney for claimants, but in her sovereign capacity, and had the right to distribute the award in any suitable way. He considered that the insurance companies had been fully remunerated by the war premiums. Mr. Frye, of Maine, made a very earnest speech in support of the majority bill, and paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of New-England ship-masters during the war. He was unfortunate enough to say that the insurance companies had sent their lawyers to the Geneva tribunal, and had had them subsequently here as lobbyists on the floor of the House. Lyman Tremain asked what authority there was for stating that Mr. Evarts was the agent of the underwriters at Geneva, a question which resulted in an exciting colloquy between Tremain and Butler. Gen. Butler declared that he had Evarts' own statement before the Judiciary Committee. Tremain answered that Evarts had sent a letter here yesterday denying that. Butler retorted that if Evarts was here and made such statement be would throw his denial in his teeth. Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, said that Butler could charge Mr. Evarts with what he pleased, since the latter could not reply on the floor. Butler here lost his temper, and did not regain it throughout his subsequent speech, which was characterized more by the language of the fish-market than of the forum. He had the closing hour. His speech indicated that his recent illness had not occasioned the loss of any physical vigor. It was certainly the most able that Gen. Butler has made this session, but it could hardly be commended for its tone or temper, which were as bad as possible, even for Gen. Butler. The bill passed—yeas 132, nays 101. The Poland substitute was rejected—yeas 92, nays 149. A motion to table the bill was defeated—yeas 59, nays 107. The Frye amendment, striking out mutual insurance companies, was adopted. The insurance companies, both stock and mutual, were left out of the bill, and the payment of war premiums was provided for. The principal differences between the House and Senate bills are that the former provides for a judicial examination of the claims in the Circuit Court, and the latter raises a special tribunal for their consideration. The Senate bill omits war premiums. The prospect for a final agreement and passage of the bill is not very favorable, since all disappointed parties will work to defeat it in the hope of securing changes at the next session.

THE MOIETY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Moiety bill, instead of being disposed of to-day without further debate, occupied the Senate till 9 o'clock this evening, when it was passed. Mr. Conkling's amendment to the last section, providing that the bill should not apply to suits or actions commenced or forfeitures incurred prior to May 1, 1874, which was the pending question when the bill was taken up at the expiration of the morning hour to-day, was debated until 3 o'clock, and then agreed to by a vote of 31 yeas to 26 nays. Mr. Stewart then moved to strike out the twelfth section of the bill, which provides for a penalty of not more than $5,000 for any false invoice, and the forfeiture of the particular item to which the fraud pertained. But the Senate, by a vote of 31 to 12, refused to strike out the section. It was then amended, on motion of Mr. Sargent, so as to provide that the penalty for each offense should be a fine of not more than $5,000 nor less than $50, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both. And further amended on motion of Mr. Hamlin, so as to provide that the forfeiture should be the whole of the merchandise in the case or package containing the particular item to which the fraud related. The fifth section of the bill, which was reported from the Committee of Finance in the nature of an amendment providing for the examination of books and papers upon order of the court, was amended to-night so as to provide that at such examination the defendant or claimant, or his agent, should be present, and, further, that the owner of the books or papers should have the custody of them pending the examination, subject to the order of the court. As thus amended, the bill was passed by a vote of 38 to 3. Messrs. Flanagan, Howe, and Pease being the only Senators who voted against it. During the discussion to-day a letter from A. T. Stewart to Senator Sherman was read, in which that gentleman expresses the opinion that informers should be employed, but thinks in no case except that of actual smuggling should they be allowed more than twenty-five per cent. of the amount recovered. He does not object to the seizure and examination of books and papers, provided that power is attended with proper safeguards. As to the penalty, he recommended the confiscation of the articles undervalued, and a fine of at least three times their actual cost. Mr. Conkling made a long and very able speech, stating the grounds of his opposition to many of the provisions of the bill, which, he said, did not relate to the abuse of moieties; but he announced he would vote for it as a whole to get rid of this obnoxious system. When Mr. Stewart's letter was read Mr Sherman stated that he had written to a number of leading New-York merchants in regard to the subject, and their replies had great weight with the committee in framing the bill. The Senate has added a large number of amendments to the bill, and it is probable that the House will disagree to all of them, and send the measure to a Conference Committee to arrange differences. The amendments of the Senate do not very greatly change the scope and operation of the bill, and there would seem to be but little difficulty in arranging terms of agreement between the two Houses.

OFFICIAL EFFRONTERY—MR. SAWYER'S PLAN FOR KEEPING HIMSELF IN HIS OFFICE, OR GETTING ANOTHER.

Mr. Sawyer, the Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, seems very loth to give up his hold upon public office, and the most extraordinary exertions are making in his behalf. Within the last two or three days a paper has been circulating for the signatures of Senators, which states that the undersigned have examined the testimony taken in regard to the Sanborn contracts by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and do not find any evidence therein reflecting upon the official or personal character of Frederick A. Sawyer, "and we respectfully recommend that he may be retained in the office of Assistant Secretary." This, of course, is not the exact form of the paper, but is the substance of it, and it is designed to express the views of the signers that Mr. Sawyer was not implicated in any unfavorable way in the Sanborn contract business. It is understood that yesterday this important document received two signatures, the first being that of Geo. Spencer, of Alabama, and the second Senator Conover, of Florida. The document having received this auspicious send-off, was on its course again to-day, and, as far as heard from, had received the additional signatures of Senator West and Senator Clayton. Several Senators to whom it has been presented have refused their signatures. While the paper, if it should receive by an possibility the majority of the Senate, would be of no earthly use to Mr. Sawyer in securing his retention in the department, there is doubtless a forlorn hope entertained that it would suggest a possibility of a confirmation, and pave the way for a nomination to some comfortable position abroad.

BILLS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Ways and Means had the floor for an hour this morning, and passed a large number of bills. Most of the finance and tariff bills which had been referred to that committee were reported back adversely, and tabled. Among the bills which passed was a bill admitting free of duty all merchandise sunk over two years and afterward recovered. The Boston Relief bill, to remit the duty on merchandise destroyed by the Boston fire, was defeated, it having been sent to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

THE FINANCE BILL—PROSPECTS OF ITS BECOMING A LAW.

The prospects of the passage of the Conference Committee's Finance bill, and the probability of its receiving the signature of the President, are much discussed to-day. By some there is felt to be some doubt of the passage of the bill in the Senate, and this doubt is based upon the statement that Senator Sherman is not very heartily in favor of it. This statement may or may not be true, though doubtless Mr. Sherman is not very earnestly in love with the offspring of the committee. So far as the House is concerned, there is little doubt of the report being agreed to, if the Senate shall accept it, because it is the last hope of any legislation whatever, and substantially the same proposition came near being successful on a former occasion. The effect of the bill, if it should become a law, is also discussed; and while many regard it as a rank measure of inflation, it is also considered by some hard-money men and inflationists as a measure of contraction, possibly to a considerable extent. It is argued that the redemption of greenbacks in 1878 will be a warning to all financiers that they will be at par on that date, and capital will not be very generally invested in the purchase of bonds to secure bank notes in the face of a certainty of losing the premium which would accrue by holding the greenbacks till the time of redemption. It is also thought by some that the bill would stimulate the reduction of circulation by banks, and that at the most there is but very slight inflation likely to follow the passage of the bill. The fact that Senator Sherman signed the report is taken by many to be a sort of guarantee that the President will sign the bill, but this impression seems to be wholly without foundation, as it is not Senator Sherman's custom to shape his action upon any measure by such considerations. To many who called upon him the President expressed himself as very strongly desirous that the rate of greenback retirement should be fixed at fifty per cent., but it is not known that he has intimated any purpose to veto the bill if passed, as reported. If it is proper that a compromise measure in any case should be one that satisfies neither of the compromising parties, this bill certainly fulfils the condition, for neither the inflationists nor the hard-money men advocate the bill on any other ground than that it is a compromise, and the best they can get under the circumstances.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. DAVIS.

The nomination by the President of Mr. J. C. B. Davis to be Minister to Germany is well received. Mr. Davis is known to be every way fitted for the duties of this position, both by nature, ability, and by culture and experience in diplomatic affairs.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the German Empire; Joseph D. Sena, of New-Mexico, to be Register of the Land Office at Santa Fé, New-Mexico; and the following to be Postmasters: Lewis Merriam, at Greenfield, Mass.; Albert G. Murray, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; W. O. Allen, at Oberlin, Ohio.

NAVAL ADVICES.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival of the Franklin at Gibralter May 12, four days from Madeira, and after coaling, the ship proceeded to Nice via Tangiers. The Congress left Madeira May 13, for the coast of Africa. The Colorado, at Key West, has been ordered to proceed to Norfolk. A naval court of inquiry has been ordered to convene at the Washington Navy-yard on the 11th inst., to inquire into the circumstances of the collision between the Gettysburg and the Lady of the Lake. Commander Russell and Lieut. Commanders Roger and Secard and Lieut. Reid, United States Marine Corps, compose the court.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $17,045,895; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $58,245,000; coin, $83,015,420; including coin certificates, $32,626,500; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

DEATH OF JOHN CARTER BROWN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—John Carter Brown, senior member of the house of Brown & Ives, died this morning. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

CONVENTIONS.

THE ILLINOIS "INDEPENDENTS."

FREE TRADE AND THE REPEAL OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS—CANDIDATES FOR STATE TREASURER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—The "Independent Reform State Convention" met in this city to-day. Seventy-one counties were represented by 269 delegates out of the total quota of 509. Thirty-one counties were without representation, and the others only partially represented. During last night and to-day there has been a great deal of wire-pulling, especially by Democratic leaders, who were determined if possible to shape the convention so that they could "gobble" it up, or quietly be absorbed into it. But in this they failed. The leaders of the movement pursued the course heretofore laid down, and made a platform which neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party can indorse.

The platform contains a radical free-trade plank, and a worse financial one. The latter is in the following words: "We demand the repeal of our national banking laws, and believe the Government should supply a legal-tender currency directly from the Treasury interchangeable for Government bonds, bearing the lowest possible rate of interest. This provision met with a good deal of opposition, but finally passed by a very large vote. An effort was made to incorporate in the platform a resolution in regard to personal liberty as to what one may eat or drink, which was intended as a blow at the existing temperance law, but it utterly failed, the greater portion of delegates being from the rural districts, where total abstinence is more generally practiced than in thickly-populated localities.

A resolution was unanimously adopted congratulating the state of Wisconsin on having a Governor who dared to enforce the laws regulating railroad charges, and expressing the hope that in two years more this State will have a Governor who will be equally efficient in looking after the rights of the people and the enforcement of laws.

In the afternoon, while waiting for committees' reports Ex-Gov. Palmer was called upon to address the convention, which he did. Belonging to no party, he arraigned both the Democratic and Republican Parties, and charged them with all sorts of corruption, and held that it is time to organize a new party on pure principles. Both parties, he said, have outlived their usefulness. He made a general assault upon Government officials, Congressmen, the press, the telegraph, and said that they are all combined to deceive and rob the people. Although his remarks were very intemperate they were well received by the convention. Palmer has evidently not given up his hope of going to the United States Senate some day.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions elicited some discussion, and during its consideration there was a good deal of excitement, especially on free trade and financial measures. They were driven through, however, under whip and spur, and a thorough discussion thus avoided.

At the evening session balloting for candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, the only officers to be nominated, was proceeded with.

Mr. Flagg offered a resolution declaring that the Government was in duty bound to pay all its obligations, dollar for dollar, in money, the same as received for the bonds, which means specie payment. This was stoutly opposed by many members. It was sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and while the committee was out there was the wildest confusion in the convention on the subject. The most intemperate language was used by members on both sides of the question, fists were shaken in each others faces, and for a time it looked as though the convention would break up in a general row. The scene was absolutely disgraceful to any deliberative body. After repeated suggestions to the Chair from men in the interest of order, the belligerent element was quite sufficiently to permit the convention to listen to the report of the Committee on resolutions, which recommended that as the convention had already adopted a platform, no further resolution should be considered. This cut the Gordian knot, and saved the convention from breaking up in a disgraceful mêlée, similar to the former State Convention of two years ago.

The following nominations were then made: For State Treasurer, David Gore, of Macoupin County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. M. Elter, of McLean County. Gore is a Democrat, and Elter a Republican.

While the convention had been very severe in their resolutions against office-holders and office-seekers, and the speeches were all denunciatory of them as a class, there were eight men who were willing to sacrifice themselves to the office of the State Treasurer, and six others thought they would take the chances as Superintendent of Public Instruction. The balloting was concluded at a late hour, when the convention adjourned *sine die.*

THE INDIANA FARMERS.

A RESOLUTION DECLARING THEMSELVES "INDEPENDENT"—NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The Farmers' Reform Convention assembled in the Exposition building at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. About 500 delegates are present. Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery County, was chosen temporary Chairman, and J. M. Hyatt, of Henry County, temporary Secretary. Committees on credentials, platform, resolutions, and permanent organization were appointed.

During the call of the counties for the Committee on the Election of Candidates for State Offices, a number of delegates refused to participate further unless a platform was adopted before the nominations are made.

A motion prevailed directing the Committee for the Selection of Candidates to withhold their report until a platform was reported. While waiting for the reports from the committee, the convention was addressed by E. A. Olliman, editor of the *Indiana Farmer*; Col. Colman, of St. Louis, and C. W. Greene, of the *National Crop Reporter.* The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the farmers and working men of Indiana, fully determined to command due recognition, adopt, as an expression of our sentiment and purposes, the name "Independent."

The Committee on the Platform then made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Putnam County, for President of the convention, one Vice President from each Congressional district, and J. M. Hyatt, of Newcastle, and J. S. Doughty, of Indianapolis, for principal Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials reported that all credentials had been accepted.

On motion it was resolved that the selection of candidates for State offices be made by counties, and that each county delegation select a committee-man to cast the vote for the county.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense and expression of this convention that the Committee on Nominations look only to the best interests of the laboring masses, and that in their selection of candidates no heretofore political differences should be made a test of said candidates, but they should look only to honesty and qualifications.

The following is the platform:

In making this call, and presuming to enter into competition with existing parties, it is meet that we should give to the world our reasons, as well as the remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain.

Starting then with the maxim that our Government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose is to protect property and enforce natural rights, we acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy.

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate to the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other legitimate interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. We shall therefore advocate for every State an increase in every practicable way of facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country.

We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, but are friendly to all laboring classes. But we hold that all class legislation, whereby these original and common elements, or the proceeds of the same, enhanced by intelligent labor, are perverted from their original design and made to inure to the benefit of non-producers and to the injury of producers, is wrong and subversive of the purposes of good government. That all able-bodied, intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock by useful industry a sum or guarantee equal to their own support, and legislation should tend as far as possible to the equitable distribution of the surplus products. If these propositions are true, our Government is wholly perverted from its true design, and the sacred names of democracy and republicanism are the synonyms of despotism, and parties represented thereby, as now organized, are engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people.

We need only point to the facts that in this beneficent country of unlimited resources, with a land annually groaning beneath the products of human effort, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, and are compelled from unjust conditions in sickness and misfortune to become paupers. Pauperism and crime are the perplexing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal. How far these evils are connected with abuses inflicted on labor a superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive. Chattel slavery has been abolished, but the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before the emancipation in respect to division of its products, the difference lies only in the methods of abstracting the results and concentrating them in the hands of a few capitalists. Capital is now master, and dictates the terms, and thus all laborers are practically placed in the same condition as the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing them the interest of all laborers becomes common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed. What, then, are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

First—Banking and moneyed monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second—Consolidated railroads and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear for the benefit of stockholders and stockjobbers.

Third—Manufacturing monopolies whereby all small operators are crushed out, and the price of labor and products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of capitalists.

Fourth—Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few corporations and speculators.

Fifth—Commercial and grain monopolies, speculating and enriching bloated corporations on human necessities. We propose to restore the Government to its original purpose, and as far as possible to remedy these evils and remove their results, first by abandoning the gold base fallacy and establishing a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the Government of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce; to this end, circulating notes of national and State banks, as well as all local currency, be withdrawn from circulation and a paper currency issued by Government which shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, and declared equal with gold, the lawful money of the United States; this currency or money to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders for Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, say 36 5-100, the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money, or the bonds, at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds, and the volume of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money or non-producing capital and productive industry, and by paying the national debt, in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted, in gold, where it was specifically promised; but all other indebtedness, including the principal of the Five-twenty bonds, should be discharged, at the earliest option of the Government, in legal-tender currency of the United States, without funding it in long bonds, or in any way increasing gold-paying and untaxed obligations of the Government.

The resolutions further state that the convention will endeavor to select honest and capable men for office without regard to former political opinions; that no man will be supported who is known to be guilty of bribery, corruption, or fraud. One term only is favored, from the President down. Free passes are condemned; also legislators, both State and national, who are for the increase of taxes, fees, and salaries. They demand a reduction of public expenditures. The remainder of the platform refers to local issues.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Noyes S. White, of Vigo County; Auditor of State, Ebenezer Henderson, of Mongan County; State Treasurer, Morris C. Bennett, of Steuben County; Attorney General, James S. Mitchell, of Elkhart County; Judge of the Supreme Court Horace P. Riddle, of Cass County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clarkson Davis, of Henry County.

On call of the districts for the appointment of a State Central Committee, the Fourth and Tenth Districts failed to respond.

DECISIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Treasury Department has rendered the following decisions:

Opium, the product of Persia, is liable to a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, Persia being east of the Cape of Good Hope, within the meaning of the act of June 1, 1872.

Whistles and flutes for children are classed as toys, and dutiable fifty per centum ad valorem.

Cotton and worsted braids intended for use as straps for boots and shoes, being composed principally of cotton, but with a strip of high-colored worsted running through and forming an integral and important part thereof, are liable to duty according to their value per pound under the provisions in the second section of the act of March 2, 1867.

Embroidered wool piano and table covers are dutiable fifty cents a pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Miniature theatres, &c., printed cards with doors pasted thereon, and other mechanical devices connected therewith, are dutiable thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

A brass lectern, imported for the use of a church, is not entitled to free entry.

Dried natural flowers are exempt from duty.

Silk serges which, notwithstanding they contain a slight admixture of cotton, are commercially known as silk goods, and are therefore liable to a duty of sixty per centum ad valorem.

Free goods forming part of an importation may be forwarded to their destination without examination and appraisement. The penalty of the bond taken in such cases will be double the value of the goods.

SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE VIA GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, June 10.—An invoice of flour has just been received direct from Kansas City, and another shipment of 30,000 bushels of corn is expected en route to Liverpool.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

PARIS, June 10.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 348 to 337, adopted an amendment to the Municipal Electoral bill, fixing the age of electors at twenty-one, instead of twenty-five years, as proposed by the Government, which is thus defeated on a vital provision of the bill.

BITTER FEELING BETWEEN THE BONAPARTISTS AND GAMBETTA'S FRIENDS.

PARIS, June 10.—A strong guard was placed on the train which conveyed the Deputies from Versailles to Paris this evening, to protect the Bonapartists, against whom the feeling is very bitter on the part of Gambetta's supporters. On the arrival of the parliamentary train at the Paris depot last evening several Bonapartists accosted M. Gambetta, and defied him to repeat the offensive words he used in the Assembly Chamber.

The Imperialist journals contain violent attacks on the Left. There is general uneasiness over the quarrel.

A document similar to that read by M. Girerd in the Assembly yesterday has been discovered circulating in the Paris barracks.

BANQUET AT THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S.

PARIS, June 10.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, the American Minister, gave a dinner yesterday at the Legation in honor of the Duke Decazes. Among the guests were the English, Russian, German, and other Ambassadors; Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Hon. J. Russell Jones, the American Minister at Brussels. A number of other well-known persons were also present. Mrs. Washburne, the wife of the host, was the only lady at the dinner.

SPAIN.

POSITION OF THE CARLISTS NEAR ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, June 10.—Twenty-five battalions of Carlists, with twelve guns, are posted between Estella and the Arga Valley, awaiting the Republicans, who are advancing from Tafalla.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

OUTLINE OF THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE COMING CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, which gives the probable action of the Congress which will assemble at Brussels next month to consider the subject of international rights in time of war. The *Times* correspondent says the Congress will codify the recognized usages of international law in so far as they affect the actual conduct of war. A new code is to be enacted, in the form of an international treaty, which promises to become the first law common to the whole civilized world. The draft of a treaty which is to be submitted to the Congress has been prepared. It contains seventy-six clauses, which state in detail the rights and obligations of belligerents, from the mutual claims of the belligerent States down to the relations of those States to private individuals. They also specify what classes of arms shall be legitimately used in war, and make regulations for the treatment of prisoners.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A BARK FROM NEW-ORLEANS AGROUND AND ANOTHER FROM NEW-YORK DISABLED.

LONDON, June 10.—The German bark Energe, from New-Orleans, is aground at Narva. She has eight feet of water in her hold. Her crew has been safely landed. The Italian bark Perseveranza, from New-York for Venice, has put into Pozzuoli, Italy, leaky. She experienced heavy weather on the voyage, and lost her sails. Part of her cargo was jettisoned.

CUBA.

CAPTURE OF INSURGENT CHIEFS—WRECK OF TWO GERMAN BRIGS.

HAVANA, June 10.—A boat containing three insurgent chiefs, one of whom is named Betancourt, has been captured and taken into Nuevitas.

The German brigs Niphon and Anton Gerhardt have been wrecked on the bar of Alvarado, Mexico. The crews were saved, and arrived here to-day.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

FOUR BALLOTS YESTERDAY—NO CHOICE YET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—The Rhode Island Legislature met in joint convention to-day at Newport and voted for United States Senator, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Burnside	39	Barstow	13
Gov. Howard	10	Charles S. Bradley	10
Thomas A. Jenckes	3	Sheffield	6
Dixon	24		

Hart and W. W. Hoppin 1 each.

SECOND BALLOT.

Burnside	39	Bradley	8
Howard	13	Sheffield	6
Barstow	13	Jenckes	2
Dixon	25	Hoppin	1

THIRD BALLOT.

Burnside	40	Bradley	8
Dixon	26	Sheffield	6
Howard	14	Jenckes	1
Barstow	13		

FOURTH BALLOT.

Burnside	40	Howard	14
Dixon	26	Barstow	12
Scattering	15		

The joint convention adjourned till to-morrow noon.

SEARCH FOR MURDERERS IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, June 10.—The *News'* special dispatch from Rockport, Texas, says it has been ascertained that the murderers of Mr. Swift and his wife were two Mexicans. They were traced to a Mexican ranche on Blanco Creek, twelve or fifteen miles from Goliad. The party in pursuit charged the house this morning, and attempted to take it by storm, but one of them, Dan Holland, was killed in the attempt. The party then withdrew to a safe distance to await reinforcements. A large party left Refugio immediately for the scene of conflict. Mrs. Swift was stabbed in nineteen places, her throat cut to the neck-bone and shot in the face. Mr. Swift was butchered in a similar manner, except that he was not shot.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, June 10.—An auction sale of the personal property belonging to the late Senator Sumner was held to-day, and attracted a large attendance, some from curiosity and many to secure souvenirs. The articles sold consisted principally of china, glass, and other articles of table-ware, with some vases and parlor ornaments. Good prices were realized.

The Sumner Memorial Fund amounts to $15,000.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS' CONVENTION.

MECHANICSBURG, Penn., June 10.—The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry commenced a special session to-day with a large attendance. Four hundred patrons have already arrived. The principal object of the meeting is to ratify or reject the amendments to the constitution adopted by the National Grange at St. Louis. The town presents a holiday appearance, and there are as many mowers and reapers on exhibition near the place of meeting as are usually found at a first-class State fair. More than three-fourths of the counties are represented, and there are many grangers from other States.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY REUNION.

REMINISCEMCES OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MOVEMENT IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The second day of the National Anti-Slavery Reunion was even more interesting than the first. The session commenced at a very early hour, notwithstanding which the large church was filled with listeners. In the forenoon, after prayer and an announcement that Hon. Henry Wilson would not be present, Rev. Mr. Foot, of Wisconsin, started the experience meeting by relating reminiscences of the anti-slavery movement in Central New-York. This, he said, was in the Winter of 1832 and 1833, and the more exciting scenes transpired in or near Utica. Samson was at that time publishing the *Liberator.* The fire of anti-slavery spread in all directions, and the way was rapidly paved for many organizations. To speak of the events of those early days seemed almost like a dream. There are those present who are of the number that met in the old church in Utica in 1835. The inhabitants of that city are greatly excited, and a committee appointed by a whisky-drinking mob swore abolitionists should not hold their meeting. But the meeting was held, yells in the street to the contrary notwithstanding. Windows were broken, and fire-engines threw dirty water over the faithful few inside the sacred edifice. The mob finally went so far as to break down the doors, and demand the dispersal of the abolitionists, but Gerritt Smith in a firm voice read their constitution. It was adopted, and the Anti-Slavery Party was firmly and irrevocably established in Western New-York.

Others of the ancients related reminiscences, some of them very funny, others touching, and a few common-place. Then came a beautiful letter written by the poet Whittier, regretting his inability to be present; also a long telegram from Gen. John F. Farnsworth, ex-member of Congress from this State. This was followed by the reading of the biography of Benjamin Sandy, the old anti-slavery pioneer, who began his work in 1815, and died in this State in 1839. It was very long and somewhat tiresome. The paper read by Judge Erastus Williams, of the Circuit bench, on the life and character of James H. Collins, once a leading abolitionist of this city, was an able production. Collins was born in the last year of the last century. In 1833 he came to Chicago. He was always impressed with the future greatness of the State and of this city, and foretold the growth of Chicago. No man worked more persistently to inaugurate the first railroad in the State. As a lawyer he stood for many years, by general consent, in the foremost rank of the legal fraternity of the North-west. Year after year he labored industriously in his profession, not gaining as much of this world's goods as of the high esteem of his fellow-men. It was his intense love of justice and hatred of wrong that made Mr. Collins an abolitionist. It was the necessary and natural outgrowth of his character. There were other wrongs to be righted, but in the anti-slavery struggle was the greatest need of earnest men. He labored industriously in the work—never grew faint-hearted or weary. He loved man because he was a man. Every man was his brother by reason of common origin and immortal destiny.

In October, 1843, the case of The People vs. Owen Lovejoy, for harboring slaves, came on to be heard, Mr. Collins appearing for the defendant. He made an address occupying seven hours, on the point that one of the colored women had never been a slave, and holding that any statute passed that was contrary to Divine law was not legal. He denounced the statute that made charity a crime, and his argument scorched and blistered and burned his opponents. The jury's verdict was at once given in his favor. He lived above his times. His was "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord and make His paths straight." His heart was gentle and tender as a woman's, and his hand open as the day with melting charity. He died in the fierce crisis of the battle, with his armor on, before victory had perched upon the anti-slavery banners. His predictions, uttered forty years ago, have been realized during the past fourteen years.

The memory of Ichabod Codding, the Demosthenes of the party, was also eulogized, and Rev. Dr. Beecher read a long biography of E. P. Lovejoy, the Alton editor, who died a martyr in 1837. During the reading of his essay Dr. Beecher said that a great minority of anti-slavery men in those days were opposed to immediate emancipation. Some of them were good men, too, for he believed his father to be a good man. Mr. Brisbain, of Cincinnati, at once interrupted the speaker, saying: "I think you are mistaken about your father being opposed to immediate emancipation. I once rode on top of a stage with him, and he said to me he was so strong in the faith that he would not mind being cut up into ten abolitionists."

Dr. Waldron, of Ohio, and Dr. Lord, of Brooklyn, also made short addresses. This latter speaker was very amusing. He was followed by Hon. Levi Coffin, for thirty years President of the Underground Railway. He talked for a while, and then introduced his wife, a demure little Quaker woman, seventy-one years of age, whom everybody knows as "Aunt Katie." These two people, during their time, aided 3,300 slaves on their way to freedom. They were greeted with the warmest applause.

In the evening Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, delivered a long and somewhat sensational speech. It was more of a treatise on political economy than an anti-slavery address, more of a stump speech than an essay of incidents and reminiscences. He urged the Abolitionists to battle for free-trade, claiming that the tariff system of the past ten years has been one of spoliation. He said that exemption of church property from taxation was clearly in violation of our Constitution. The banking policy of the country was next assailed, the speaker insisting the Government should at once prepare to return to specie payments. The railroad power in the United States he regarded as merely a perpetuation of the slave power. Legislation for man should be primary and for property secondary. They must extend suffrage. The negro is as well qualified for the ballot as is the degenerate drunken white man who has done much to drag the negro down. The ballot for women is sure to come—the needed emancipation from the tyranny of aristocracy and sex.

THE HAMPTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 10.—Gen. O. O. Howard and Dr. Garnett, of Washington; Hon. Edgar Allen and Rev. Dr. Arinsten, of New-York; Judge Storrs, of Hartford; Prof. Johnston, of Trenton; Rev. Arthur Crosby, of Brooklyn; Dr. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Education of Virginia, and about seventy-five other prominent patrons of education arrived here to-day to attend the closing exercises of the Hampton Normal School, which takes place to-morrow.

FATAL AFFRAY IN A DRINKING SALOON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 10.—Yesterday afternoon, while three men named George F. Von Beck, Patrick McGee, and John Robb, were in a saloon in this place, Von Beck was attacked by the other two men, who knocked him down and struck him repeatedly with chairs and other things. He finally escaped from his assailants, and had his injuries dressed. He seemed well in the evening, with the exception of complaining of a pain in the head. This morning he was found dead in the hotel where he boarded. An inquest and autopsy held to-day resulted in a verdict of death from wounds received at the hands of McGee and Robb, who have disappeared. Warrants, however, have been issued for their arrest. Von Beck inherited a large fortune, much of which he had wasted in dissipation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CRIMES OF MOSES, "THE ROBBER GOVERNOR."

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS INDICTMENT FOR GRAND LARCENY—HIS CRIMINAL ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER—CHARACTER OF THE MEN WHO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 6, 1874.

Every interested statement to the contrary notwithstanding, it is now definitely settled that F. J. Moses, Jr., will be a candidate on the Republican ticket for re-election as Governor of the State of South Carolina. It is also stated by all classes of politicians that should he run there can be but little doubt of his success. Such being the case, it may be well to explain to the Republican Party of the North what manner of man F. J. Moses, Jr., is. That he boasts of having hauled down the American flag from the walls of Fort Sumter, and that he is openly charged with all sorts of crimes, is well known to newspaper readers throughout the country. Of his recent indictment for malfeasance in office and grand larceny much has been written, but as yet the whole truth in relation to the matter has never been laid before the public. From Major Charles W. Buttz, the State Solicitor, who prosecuted the Governor, and who is most intimately acquainted with the whole case, the following plain and unvarnished statement is derived. At the election of Moses for Governor, and during the canvass, he became desirous of obtaining political control of a newspaper published in Columbia, and known as the *Union Herald.* With this object in view, he entered into communication with Mr. T. C. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the journal named, and soon after made a written agreement with him for the purchase of a one-half interest in and the entire political control of the paper. This agreement, which is now in the possession of Buttz, and which has been seen by your correspondent, stipulates in distinct terms that Moses is to pay $12,000 for the interest sold to him, and that $6,000 of this sum is to be taken from the State civil contingent fund, which had not yet been appropriated. The rest was to be paid in other State securities. In order to secure the payment of one-half of the money, Moses appointed a negro boy named Humbert to be County Treasurer of Orangeburg County. At the time of his appointment, the boy was not yet twenty-one years of age. Soon after Moses drew a warrant on the contingent fund for $6,000, and sent it by Andrews to Humbert, with instructions to collect taxes to that amount and hand them over to Andrews. At the same time Moses assured the boy Treasurer that he would make the matter "all right." Relying on these promises, Humbert did as he was directed. Some weeks after the Legislature, being in session, appropriated $20,000 as a contingent fund for the Governor. Immediately upon the bill being passed, Moses, with his signature still wet, presented it to State Treasurer Cardozo, and drew the whole amount. A week or so afterward Humbert went to Columbia to pay over the taxes he had collected, and settle his accounts with the State. As a voucher for the $6,000 he had given to Moses, he presented that gentleman's warrant on the contingent fund. The Treasurer refused to accept this, saying that the Governor had already drawn every penny of the fund. Humbert, greatly alarmed, then called on Moses, who told him to say nothing about the matter, and that he would protect him and see that he came out all right. At the same time he advised him to go back to his office and purchase school claims against the State—to be had at forty cents on the dollar—sufficient to cover the amount he was short, and that he would get Cardozo to accept them for their face value. Humbert again did as he was directed, but on presenting the claims to Cardozo, that gentleman not only refused to accept them at their face value, but caused the arrest of the unfortunate negro lad on a charge of being a defaulter. The boy was bailed out by a friend, and Moses requested him to come and see him. During the interview which followed, the Governor tried to induce his dupe to give up the written evidence which he possessed in relation to him. At the same time he advised the boy to go to court, to plead guilty before his examination, and assured him that after his conviction he would at once be pardoned and set at liberty. Humbert, having no faith in Moses' promises, declined to do as he desired. Interested parties laid all these facts before State Solicitor Buttz, who decided to frame an indictment against Humbert for breach of trust, fraud, and attempt at grand larceny, and against Moses for aiding, advising, and abetting him in the crime. The law makes the punishment for all these offenses the same. As soon as the indictments were issued, it is understood that Moses went to Mr. D. W. Chamberlin, one of the ablest Northern men in the State, and promised him that if he would use his great influence to protect him in his need, he would resign in his favor at the next election and do all in his power to have him (Chamberlin) elected Governor. The truth of this statement is not vouched for; it is certain, however, that on the evening of the indictment of Moses by the Grand Jury, not only Chamberlin, but his law partner, Mr. Melton, the present Attorney General, together with R. B. Elliott, member of Congress from this State, arrived in Orangeburg, and on the next day appeared in Court and stated to the Judge that Gov. Moses would stand his trial the same as any other citizen, and that he did not wish his official position to shield him from the consequences of any of his private actions. This statement appeared very well on the surface, but, as is alleged, Moses never had any intention of living up to it. On the day fixed for the trial Attorney General Melton appeared in court and prepared another indictment against Humbert, charging him with a failure to return money collected to the State Treasurer. Had the boy been convicted of this, he would have been sent to the Penitentiary, and thus made powerless as a witness against the Governor. Buttz, understanding this, and having determined to allow Humbert to turn State's evidence, objected, and the case was put off until the next term. The second trial resulted in the merest farce, as already reported in THE TIMES, and the case is still pending.

THE GOVERNOR'S MISUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

Among the many charges brought against Moses, one of the most serious is that his misuse of the pardoning power amounts almost to criminality. The exercise of this power in favor of convicts, to the extent Moses has carried it, has had such an injurious effect on the evil-disposed portion of the community that they commit the most serious offenses with no fear of punishment. At the same time it has more than doubled the expenses of the courts, giving the tax-payers just cause for complaint.

In the Charleston Circuit alone, since the [illegible]

January, 1873, the convictions and pardons were compared as follows:

Crimes.	Convictions.	Pardons.
Murder	3	3
Manslaughter	8	2
Highway robbery	4	1
Burglary	43	10
Forgery	12	9
Assault with intent to kill	48	18
Riot	4	2
Arson	1	1
Perjury	1	1
Rape	1	1
Assault and battery	30	21
Grand larceny	72	18
Total	227	87

Of the above number, Moses pardoned twenty-three by telegraph the day after conviction, and the balance before they had been convicted thirty days. In most instances the pardons were granted upon application of interested politicians. Of the number allowed to escape the punishment they deserved, fifteen were tried and convicted of two different offenses committed since they were first pardoned, and were pardoned a second time, and twenty-two have been convicted of one offense since pardon, and pardoned a second time.

It has always been a custom with the Governors of South Carolina, before pardoning a convict, to apply for information regarding his case to the attorney who prosecuted him or the Judge before whom he was tried. Major Buttz states that Moses has never consulted him in relation to his pardons, and has only spoken with the Judges on one or two occasions. Among the criminals who have recently experienced the clemency of the Governor was one James Gulagher, convicted of kidnapping, and sentenced upon the best of evidence to five years' imprisonment. He was pardoned on application of Judge Tom Mackey, who stated that he was an active politician. Another case is that of Samuel Fraser, an officer in the negro militia. He was convicted, on five counts, of forgery and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Moses pardoned him, as he told a friend, because he was "a good political nigger." An Israelite named Rosa Zacharias, convicted of breach of the peace and oft-repeated gross misconduct, was immediately pardoned upon application of a Hebrew friend of the Governor.

CHARACTER OF THE MEN WHO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

The most remarkable misuse of the pardoning power by Moses, however, and perhaps the strangest story of executive clemency on record, is to be found in the case of a man named Benjamin Hernandez, an old resident of Charleston, who, after having defied the law for years, was convicted and sentenced to jail for two years for obtaining money by threat and under false pretenses. At the time of his conviction there were no less than seven other indictments hanging over him. One of them was for assault with intent to kill. The lawyer who defended him took an appeal from the ruling of the court that convicted him to the Supreme Court of the State. Pending this appeal, Hernandez committed various other offenses. Soon after the inauguration of Moses as Governor he visited Charleston, and while staying at the house of Gen. William Gurney, the present County Treasurer, sent for Hernandez and gave him to understand that the protection of the Executive would always be with him, no matter what he might do, and at the same time, with his own hand, prepared and delivered to him the following commission, written on a small sheet of note paper:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Benjamin Hernandez is hereby appointed one of the State Constables, with the pay of $75 a month, to hold office during executive pleasure.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor of South Carolina.

The law authorizing the appointment of State Constables had been abolished before this time, as was well known to both the Governor and Hernandez. This being the case, it was understood that the commission was given for political purposes only, and that no pay was to attach to the office. Notwithstanding this, however, Hernandez applied to the Governor for money, and for several months received the salary named in the commission. Finally, having no further use for the fellow, Moses instructed his servants not to admit him to his office. Hernandez on going to the State-house at Columbia was, therefore, informed that the Governor could not see him. Becoming enraged at this, he knocked the usher down with great violence, and was proceeding to commit other outrages when the Police rushed in and arrested him. He had not been in the station-house five minutes, however, when Moses caused his release, and sent him an order on the contingent fund for six hundred dollars. Having no confidence in the order or the fund, Hernandez sent the Governor word that he must have six hundred dollars in money or he would horsewhip him before he left Columbia. Upon this Moses gave him a letter to Gen. Wm. Gurney, of Charleston, requesting that gentleman to pay the desperado the money he asked. As is further stated by Major Buttz, Moses had already received large sums of money from Gurney, and also his indorsement to a note for $10,000, which was afterward allowed to go to protest. This being the case, Gurney refused to pay the $600 demanded. Hernandez swore that he would be revenged, and a few evenings after on meeting Gurney at a political convention, said he would not allow him to deliver any speech to the delegates until he had paid him $600. Upon this a few hot words ensued, and Hernandez drew a pistol and was about to fire on his opponent, when he was seized, disarmed, and taken to jail. For this offense he was convicted, sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and sent to serve out his term on this charge, and also on the previous conviction for two years. The convict had not long been in the State Prison, however, when his friend, Gov. Moses, telegraphed to the Solicitor, Buttz, to come up to the capital. Upon his arrival the Governor very coolly asked him to consent to the pardon of Hernandez. Buttz not only refused to do so, but sent to the Sheriff of Richland County and Keeper of the Penitentiary seven bench warrants against Hernandez in the several indictments pending against him in the courts of Charleston. He also filed a written protest against the pardon, signed by Gen. Gurney, the County Treasurer; Gen. Worthington, the Collector of the Port, and Mr. Bowen, the Sheriff of Charleston. The Governor still urged the Solicitor to consent to the pardon, saying that he wished to grant it to oblige George F. McIntire, one of the State Senators, and publisher of a paper, which every week charged Moses with rape, seduction, and theft. The Solicitor still refused, when Moses assured him that the party would be much benefited by the pardon of Hernandez, and that if he were allowed to go free, McIntire would stop writing articles about him, and would support him in the Fall campaign. Major Buttz here intimated to the Governor that as McIntire had charged him in open print with so many terrible crimes it would not look well in the eyes of the public to do anything at his request. After some thought Moses assented to this, and gave his word of honor that he would not issue the pardon. The Solicitor, satisfied with this promise, returned to Charleston, and two days afterward was astonished and mortified to receive the announcement that "Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr., of the State of South Carolina, has pardoned Benjamin Hernandez, and ordered his release from the Penitentiary." This not only proved to be true, but a few weeks subsequently McIntire's paper was suspended, and the publisher was appointed to the fat office of Treasurer of Colleton County, and received a commission as Major General in the State Militia. In this way the proper respect for the law is lost, and it is with the utmost difficulty that criminals can be made to fear punishment. This is particularly the case with the negro. Solicitor Butts assures your correspondent that he has frequently been told by such persons that it was useless to convict them, as they would be pardoned by "Massa Moses sure." A premium is thus put upon crime, and "the robber Governor," by the influence which he can exert with a few unprincipled leaders, hopes to control the black vote of the State and secure his re-election to the highest position in the gift of the people of South Carolina.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW DIRECTORS—WORK ON THE BRIDGE TO BE RESUMED IMMEDIATELY.

In response to a call for a meeting of the Directors of the Bridge Company at noon yesterday, the following gentlemen assembled: Messrs. Stranahan, Murphy, McCue, Wheeler, Kingsley, Prentice, Slocum, Robinson, Van Anden, Hunter, Schaurman, Schroeder, and Vance. Judge McCue occupied the Chair. The first business in order was the reading of the report of the Inspectors of Election, certifying to the election on the 1st of June of the new Board of Directors. The office of President was then balloted for, and resulted in the election of Jeremiah P. Robinson; O. P. Quintard was elected Secretary, and James H. Prentice, Treasurer. Mr. Robinson returned thanks for his election, and read a communication from Mr. William Marshal, refusing to serve as a Director, and reiterating thanks to the gentlemen who thought proper to elect him.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the meeting held Dec. 2, 1873. From that date no meeting took place—for lack of a quorum—until Monday, June 1, when directors were elected. The Secretary also read the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, from time to time. The last meeting was held on Monday, June 1, when the Treasurer reported that the total receipts were $4,317,000; total expenses, $4,219,000; balance on hand, $25,970.

Judge McCue moved that the Directors proceed to the nomination of standing committees. Carried.

Gen. Slocum nominated as members of the Executive Committee Messrs. Stranahan, Vance, Kingsley, and Hewitt. These gentlemen were elected.

Mr. Stranahan nominated, as members of the Finance Committee, Messrs. F. A. Schroeder, A. H. Green, and S. H. Wheeler.

Mayor Hunter did not think a man should be elected to a place in the Finance Committee who would not attend its meetings. He alluded to Controller Green, of New-York.

The Finance Committee, as named above, was chosen.

Mr. Stranahan, of the Executive Committee, then presented the annual report of that committee. The total expense incurred up to May 1, 1874, was $4,486,000. The Executive Committee regret that several months have been lost this season that should have been devoted to work on the towers.

Engineer Roebling's annual report was next read. He states that the Brooklyn tower is 222 feet above high water mark, and that 4,133 cubic yards of stone have been laid on the tower during the past year. He thinks the Brooklyn tower will be completed this season. The New-York tower is 123 feet above high water mark. During the last year 6,205 cubic yards of stone have been laid on the New-York side. The Engineer says the New-York tower can be completed in two years.

The Treasurer's report was also presented. The figures are briefly summarized in the report of the Executive Committee alluded to above.

The Secretary read the Bridge bill, as passed by the Legislature.

Judge McCue offered the following:

Resolved, That the subject matter of the amended charter be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to carry out its provisions.

Carried.

Mr. Stranahan offered this resolution:

Resolved, That a call be made for the payment of the tenth installment on the capital stock of this company, payable on the 25th inst.

Carried.

This resolution was also offered by Mr. Stranahan:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to resume work at once on the New-York and Brooklyn towers and the Brooklyn anchorage.

Mr. Schroeder moved that the words "at once" be stricken out, and the following substituted: "Early a moment as practicable."

Mr. Kingsley hoped that the Directors would authorize the immediate resumption of work. It was very important to get to work as soon as possible.

Mr. Schroeder said he did not think the City of Brooklyn would be justified in issuing any more new bonds until a majority of the subscribers had paid up their last installment.

Mr. Stranahan said they would soon be under a new charter, which would alter the complexion of the case, so far as Mr. Schroeder was concerned.

Mr. Schroeder said that would be satisfactory.

Mr. Murphy moved to further amend by striking out Mr. Schroeder's substitute and making the resolution call for the resumption of work "at once."

A vote was taken, and it was resolved to direct the Executive Committee to begin work "at once."

Mr. Stranahan observed they had some $233,000 worth of stone on hand and were under contract for $200,000 more. The meeting then adjourned.

SHE IS LEGITIMATE.

The suit of John Castree against William L. Simmons and Selma Canfield Gibbs, otherwise known as Selma Canfield Simmons, on trial for a week past in Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, has been concluded. The general facts have already appeared in THE TIMES, but, as a prerequisite to understanding the verdict, may be briefly restated as follows: The plaintiff in the suit is the executor and Trustee of an estate, valued at over $40,000, left by the mother of Peter J. and William L. Simmons for the benefit of them and their heirs. Peter J. has since died, leaving, as was claimed by his surviving brother, no legitimate heirs. It was discovered by the executor, however, that there was living a young lady who claimed to be the lawful issue of the deceased brother, Peter J. Simmons, and Cornelia Potter, and who is the second named defendant in the case. At the age of six months this now young lady had been adopted by a family named Gibbs, and by them was brought up and educated, always bearing their name, and with the exception of a few very intimate friends of the family, was recognized as and believed to be their daughter. When this child was born, Peter J. Simmons, her father, and Cornelia Potter, her mother, had been living together as husband and wife under a mere civil contract of marriage, which contract was subsequently publicly ratified by a ceremony of marriage performed by a clergyman. To protect himself against future claims from the surviving brother or his heirs and this daughter, the executor brought the present suit to have the question of the daughter's legitimacy, and her right to inherit her father's share of the property, determined. The questions submitted to the jury were, whether the father and mother of this young lady had been lawfully married, and whether she was the lawful heir of her father. The jury found in favor of the young lady on all the issues submitted—that there was a lawful contract of marriage between her father and mother on the 22d of February, 1851, before the birth of the child, and when they first went to cohabit together as man and wife; that the young lady is the legitimate issue of that marriage, and the lawful heir to her father's share of the estate.

GEN. BUTLER'S $20,000 FEE.

Some years ago a cotton broker named G. B. Lemar sued the Government for $600,000 worth of cotton, which he claimed was confiscated during the war. Mr. Lemar employed as his counsel Mr. J. K. Herbert, of this City, agreeing to give him, in case the suit was successful, $20,000. Mr. Herbert employed Gen. B. F. Butler, and the latter pushed the case with such energy that a judgment in favor of Lemar was granted about three months ago for $579,000. Gen. Butler deducted $20,000 from the above sum and remitted the remainder to Lemar, leaving thus Mr. Herbert out in the cold. The latter applied to Butler for a fair share of the $20,000, but was met by a blunt refusal to give up a cent of it. Now Herbert has commenced suit against Lemar to recover the fee for which he stipulated in case the suit was successful, and yesterday made application before Judge Tappen, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, for a commission to take the testimony of Gen. Butler at Washington. The application was opposed, but, after some argument, the court granted the application to take the testimony of Gen. Butler at his home, in Massachusetts, if he cannot be found in New-York within the next two weeks.

SAFE ROBBERY IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

On Tuesday afternoon last Mr. J. Bernhardy, proprietor of the Long Island City Hotel, corner of Ferry and Front streets, Long Island City, missed his safe keys, and failed to find them after diligent search. It appears that Mr. Bernhardy dropped them in the bar-room, where they were picked up by one of his waiters, Benj. Mooney. Mooney on Tuesday obtained permission to visit New-York, ostensibly to obtain some clothing. He returned previous to the closing of the saloon, and retired as usual. He arose early yesterday morning, as was his custom, to open the place. The bar-tender came down at his usual hour, and was surprised to find no one in the saloon and the safe open. He at once called Mr. Bernhardy, and made known to him his discovery. Upon examination it was found that the safe had been robbed of money to the amount of $265, and three United States bonds, one of $5,000 and two of $100 each. An overcoat and two pistols were also taken by the thief.

JEROME PARK RACES.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

FINE RACING AND BEAUTIFUL WEATHER—KATY PEASE, WOODBINE, PREAKNESS, AND BULLET THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the second day of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, and the promise of fine sport brought out a much larger crowd than on Saturday last. The storm of Tuesday night had rendered the track rather heavy, but not enough to impede the horses to any great extent. There was four races on the programme, and each of them were stubbornly contested throughout. The enthusiasm was great during their progress, and the people left the course well pleased with the excellent sport furnished by the Jockey Club. The following are the details of the day's sport:

THE MILE DASH.

The opening event of the day was a dash of one mile, for all ages, with allowances to maidens, and for this there were ten starters, viz.: Jas. McKee & Co. ch. f. Minnie Mac, R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi. T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katy Pease, S. H. Jones' b. f. Sangamonia, M. A. Littell's br. g. Wizard, August Belmont's b. c. Scratch, J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Cariboo. This was the first time the knowing ones were favored, for they strongly backed the McDaniel representative at the rate below quoted:

Katy Pease	$100	$150	$150
Wizard	45	50	50
Sangamonia	35	45	55
Minnie Mac	30	35	35
Mildew	25	40	85
Field	55	80	100
Total	$290	$400	$425

THE RACE.

Mr. Connor soon brought them in line, and, to the delight of the spectators, he sent them off beautifully without delay. Minnie Mac was quickest on her legs, and got under way a full length in front of Sangamonia, who was half a length before Scratch, third; Kadi fourth, the others in a bunch, Fadladeen showing in the rear. As they went round the turn Minnie Mac got away two lengths from Sangamonia, the latter being a length before Kadi, who was lapped by Marmion. Minnie made the pace hot, and passed the quarter-pole with her two lengths' lead, Sangamonia still second, while Marmion had passed Kadi and was running third. As they came under the bluff, Wizard jumped out of the rear division and was soon third, while Kadi fell back. Sangamonia in the meantime moved up to the saddle-girth of Minnie Mac, but as they were passing out of sight the latter seemed to shake her off. When they reappeared Minnie was still leading a length and a half, with Sangamonia second, Wizard and Kadi head and head, struggling for the third position. In this way they came into the homestretch, when Katy Pease, who was waiting in the rear division, made her effort and rushed past her competitors like the wind. Having once taken the lead she maintained it to the finish, winning the race by two lengths in 1:49¼; Minnie Mac second, a length before Fadladeen; Sangamonia fourth, Kadi fifth, Cariboo sixth, Scratch seventh, Wizard eighth, Mildew ninth, and Marmion tenth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $600; maidens allowed, if three years old, 3 pounds; if four years, 7 pounds; if five years and upward, 12 pounds; one mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katy Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds....1
Jas. McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 105 pounds....2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 118 pounds....3
S. H. Jones' r. f. Sangamonia, 3 years, by imp. Billet, out of Belle of Williamsville, 87 pounds....4
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 99 pounds....5
P. Lorillard's b. c. Cariboo, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 101 pounds....6
A. Belmont's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, 87 pounds....7
M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, 105 pounds....8
R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 99 pounds....9
J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, 4 years, by Planet, out of La Grande Duchesse....10

Time—1:49¼.

FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

The programme originally called for a handicap for three-year-olds, but this did not fill, and another handicap for all ages was substituted, the distance being a mile and a half, thus inaugurating the new course. The following six came to the post: Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, and A. Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine and c. c. King Amadeus. The speculators were so much encouraged by the result of the first race that they unloosed their purse strings and several heavy pools were sold as follows:

Woodbine, King Amadeus.	$235	$520	$500
Survivor	205	400	500
Lizzie Lucas	170	410	400
Utica	240	260	205
Village Blacksmith	210	170	165
Total	$1,060	$1,760	$1,770

THE RACE.

They were sent to the end of the new course among the trees, and without much ado the starter sent them on their journey. Village Blacksmith and Lizzie Lucas set out in fine style, and led the dance all the way up the stretch. When they reached the stand the pair were head and head, with King Amadeus third, Woodbine fourth, Utica fifth, and Survivor sixth. When they reached the turn Blacksmith and Lizzie Lucas were still together and two lengths before Survivor, who had run into the third place. The two leaders passed the quarter-pole simultaneously, the others in the same position. Without perceptible change they went round the bluff, and out of sight. When they reappeared Woodbine had began to make her run, and with Survivor forced her away close to the leaders, King Amadeus giving it up ingloriously. As they turned into the homestretch Survivor ran wide, and lost several lengths. The Blacksmith had now passed Lizzie Lucas, and looked like the winner, but Woodbine came up like a flash and was soon at his head. A brilliant struggle now ensued between them, which resulted in a victory for Woodbine by a neck and shoulders, Blacksmith two lengths before Lizzie Lucas, Survivor fourth, Utica fifth, and King Amadeus beaten off. Village Blacksmith was disqualified because his jockey (Barbee) dismounted before asking permission, and thus lost second money.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes, one mile and a half over the new course.

A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 5 years, by Censor or Kentucky, out of Fleur Des Champs, 103 pounds..1
Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 105 pounds....2
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 110 pounds....3
R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, 103 pounds....4
A. Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst, 87 pounds....5
P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 108 pounds....dis.

Time, 2:47½.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

The third and principal event of the day was the race for the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, which had closed with thirty-three nominations. The defeat of the favorite in the Fordham Handicap had caused a very decided feeling of interest in the result of this race, and the anxiety of the speculators was very decidedly manifested as they crowded about the pool stand. The Jockey Club Handicap was inaugurated in 1868. The race yesterday was its seventh renewal, and brought out the largest field since its inauguration. The starters were Resolute, (formerly Mart Jordan,) Abdel Kooree, Springbok, Merodac, Artist, Ransom, Preakness, and Fellowcraft. The pool-selling on the result was heavy, and averaged as follows: McDaniel's pair, $650; Preakness, $525; Merodac, $320; Ransom, $230; field, $350.

THE RACE.

A fine start was effected, with Merodac first, Kooree second, and Preakness third. At the turn Kooree went to the lead, to make the pace for his stable companion, Survivor. At the quarter he was showing the way by three lengths, Resolute and Merodac now being together, Preakness fourth, and Artist fifth. In this manner they went round the bluff out of sight. They were the same on the lower turn, except that Kooree was leading five lengths. As they came up the homestretch he began to fall back, and passed the stand two lengths before Merodac, who was the same distance in front of Resolute, Artist fourth, lapped by Preakness, Springbok coming next. They went this way round the turn to the quarter-pole, when Preakness began to move up, as he passed Artist, and began to close upon Merodac. When they went out of sight Preakness had reached the head of Merodac, and the pair began closing on Kooree. When they reappeared, Preakness was discovered in the second place, two lengths behind Kooree, and lapped on his quarter by Merodac; Artist next, followed by Springbok. At the three-quarter pole, Preakness came to the front, and Springbok made his run, but too late, for Preakness kept the lead and won by three lengths, Merodac third, five lengths behind Springbok.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Jockey Club handicap sweepstakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by the 20th May, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Weights to be published by the 1st May. Winners, after the publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds, extra. Closed 1st March, with thirty-three nominations. Two miles.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, aged, by Lexington, out of Bayleaf, 120 pounds....1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, 111 pounds....2
W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Murdoc, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, 104 pounds....3
Jos. Donahue's br. c. Artist, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, 102 pounds....4
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Abdel Koree, 6 years, by Australian, out of Rescue, 114 pounds....5
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, 103 pounds....6
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 100 pounds....7
Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Banner....8

Time, 3:42.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

A great days' sport was brought to a close with a handicap steeple-chase, which brought the knowing ones to grief. It was a brilliant affair, and elicited much enthusiasm. The starters were Blind Tom, Tammany, Bullet, Mary Clark, Victor, and Electric. The pools sold as follows: Tammany, $300; Mary Clark, $700; Bullet, $175; Electric, $175; Victor and Blind Tom together, $250. When they started Victor took the lead, Tammany second, and Bullet third. At the first jump Bullet shot ahead and Tammany assumed the second place. They all took their leaps well until they came to the hurdle just before the water-jump, where Mary Clark stumbled and threw her jockey, who, however, was uninjured. The water jump was taken by all the others without accident, Tammany being two lengths in front and Bullet second. At the wall on the hill Bullet assumed the lead, with Victor second. The race up the homestretch and over the last hurdle was a beautiful one, but Bullet kept to the front and won the race by two lengths, Victor second, Tammany third.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap Steeple-chase. Purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse. Entrance free. Entries to be made by 7 P. M. on Saturday, June 6. Weights to appear on Monday, June 8. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race. About two miles and a half.

Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 153 pounds....1
George Ayres' b. h. Victor, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Russell, 145 pounds....2
Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, aged, by Lexington, out of Liz Marvis, 155 pounds....3
George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 155 pounds....0
D. J. Bannatyne's b. m. Electric, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, 140 pounds....0
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 152 pounds....0

Time, 5:36¼.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF ARMORIES.

The Commissioners of Armories, who were recently removed by Mayor Havemeyer, have addressed the following communication to Gov. Dix:

His Excellency John A. Dix, &c., &.:

SIR: Under a law passed and approved by your Excellency May 7, 1873, we were appointed Commissioners to erect armories and drill-rooms for the organizations of the First Division National Guard. Our attention has been attracted to a communication to your Excellency, published in the morning journals, from the Mayor of this City, in which he seeks our removal from this commission, and your Excellency's approval of his effort.

The chief, and, in fact, the only reason adduced by the Mayor for his action is, that he does not approve of the law.

If your Excellency deems the subject worthy of investigation, we would most respectfully ask permission to be heard in the matter.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servants,

FRANCIS M. BIXBY,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
JAMES COWAN,
Commissioners.

The counsel to the Commissioners has also sent the following communication to the Governor:

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor:

With your leave I beg to address you on the subject matter of Mayor Havemeyer's communication, announcing to you that he has removed the Commissioners of Armories from office.

The reasons assigned by him for his action go to the merits of the bill, and, if well founded, should have been addressed to the Legislature, or to your Excellency, to prevent the passage of the bill. They afford no reason and furnish no justification for obstructing the execution of a law lately passed.

The Mayor removes the Commissioners, not for any misconduct, in fact, before they have proceeded a step in the discharge of their duties, solely because he disapproves of the law you approved. It is in effect, on his part, to nullify a law of the State of New-York. When some of our Aldermen attempted this, in refusing to act upon the Mayor's nominations of Police Justices because, as they alleged, they believed the law an improper one, the Mayor was foremost in declaring that it was their duty to discharge the functions assigned to them by that law, and leave the responsibility of having re-enacted an improper law to the Legislature.

The law under which the Commissioners were appointed requires the Supervisors—should the removal of the Commissioners be actually effected—to fill the vacancy within thirty days. This is mandatory; and if the reasons assigned by the Mayor are valid for the removal of the present Commissioners, he would be obliged to remove the new appointees *ad infinitum*, for the Supervisors are bound to appoint as often as the Mayor removes.

And if the reasons assigned by the Mayor for the removal of the Commissioners are honestly entertained by him; if they are not mere pretexts to cover an attempt to secure the appointment of Commissioners of his own choosing, this unseemly farce will necessarily be played, unless your Excellency, by your disapproval, impresses on the Mayor that as he is not responsible for the passage of the law, it is his simple duty to execute it.

Very respectfully yours,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
Counsel to the Commissioners.

The Governor has not yet rendered any decision in the matter, but one of the Commissioners states that the Governor does not approve of the action of the Mayor.

WESTCHESTER ASSESSMENTS.

The following circular was recently addressed to F. M. Carpenter, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, by the Board of State Assessors:

Having visited sixteen counties in different parts of the State during the past four weeks, we feel warranted in saying that public sentiment is decidedly in favor of changing the present mode of assessing real and personal property. Conventions of Supervisors and Assessors have been held in several of these counties, at which resolutions have been passed agreeing to assess all property according to law. In other counties conventions have been called to consider the matter.

We therefore earnestly recommend (if no action has yet been taken) that you call a convention of the Supervisors and Assessors of your county at an early day, not later than Saturday, June 6, and take such action on this important subject as may be deemed advisable. We advise Assessors to assess all property at its full and true value, as the law prescribes; also, that Assessors canvass their respective towns together, view each piece of property, and discarding all former assessments in order that the joint judgment of the three Assessors as to the true value may be ascertained.

We trust that this will commend itself to the good judgment of all, and we believe will result in a more equal distribution of taxation.

We intend to visit your county during the present year, and hope to learn that your Assessors have fully complied with this recommendation.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
S. G. HADLEY,
State Assessors.

In compliance with the above communication, Mr. Carpenter called a convention, to be held at White Plains yesterday, and notified the State Assessors of the fact, at the same time inviting those gentlemen to be present. The following answer was returned:

AUBURN, N. Y., June 1, 1874.

F. M. Carpenter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 27th ult., I am gratified at your prompt action in calling a convention as proposed in our circular.

In all the counties we have visited, and that we have heard from, the recommendation made meets with hearty approval, and the only hesitation is grounded on the objection suggested in your letter, viz.: "Will all the counties comply with the law, and if not, what will be the result?"

Speaking for the Board of State Assessors, I can assure you that no county will be called upon to pay any more than its just proportion of the State tax in consequence of having complied with the law.

Should any town or towns fail to assess at full value, while others in the same county do, the Board of Supervisors should make such an equalization as will be fair and just. Failing to do this, any town may appeal (by act of the last Legislature) to the Board of State Assessors, whose duty it will be to adjust the matter.

In our investigation last year we obtained a full value of real estate of every town and city in the State, but fearing that from the haste made in obtaining the evidence it might not be correct, we did not give it a place in our report made to the Legislature.

We are going over the same ground in the same manner this year, only much more thoroughly, and we expect to be able to give in our next report the full value of real estate of all the counties by cities and towns.

Having obtained this, it is quite possible that the State tax of 1875 may be levied on the full value of each county, instead of the assessed value. Should this course, however, not be adopted, the publication of full value will place counties assessing according to law in a much more favorable light than those towns failing to do so.

We recommend a new departure, complete and entire. There is too much copying old assessments without giving due attention to values.

Let the three Assessors of a town canvass together, and place a fair *cash* value according to their *joint* judgment on each piece of property, not *cash* at a forced sale, but at a *voluntary* sale, where one man wishes to sell and another to buy—in fine, follow the law in assessing real and personal property. Place the burden of taxation on those who have the property.

In this manner the burden will be equalized, the rate reduced, and more personal property will be brought to the surface.

I hope to hear that Westchester has decided to fall into line with other counties that have resolved to comply with the letter of the law in regard to assessments. Yours truly,

JOHN S. FOWLER.

Mr. Carpenter called the convention to order, and on his motion Mr. Bailey Hobbs, of Yonkers, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Hoag, of Ossining, Secretary.

The foregoing communications, also one from Mr. Fowler to Mr. A. O. Wilson, Supervisor of Greenburg, of similar import, were read and ordered on file.

Mr. Close, Supervisor of North Salem, offered a resolution in favor of complying with the new laws in assessing property to its full value.

Mr. Wilson hoped that the Assessors of each town would be called upon to give an expression of their views before the convention took definite action in the matter.

Col. Johnson, Supervisor of Rye, moved that the convention should adjourn to some future day, when the State Assessors could be present, for their report to the Legislature in regard to the relative value of real estate in different counties, was the most absurd thing he had ever seen. Many of the figures he knew to be incorrect.

After some further discussion on the subject, the convention adjourned subject to a call from the chair.

THE MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the Referee, Mr. Ruggles, in the case of the Market Insurance Company was submitted to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, recommending the appointment of a Receiver. The company was organized immediately after the Chicago fire, with a capital of $200,000, and very soon after became a sufferer by the Boston fire to the extent of $180,000, thus hopelessly impairing its capital. Application was thereupon made by the officers of the company to have it placed in bankruptcy, and the case was sent before a Referee. The Referee now reports that, after reinsuring its risks, the company has no debts, and only about $20,000 assets remaining, and recommends that Mr. Henry P. Freeman, Secretary of the company, be appointed Receiver. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision as to the appointment of the Receiver.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 10.

SENATE.

THE TAX ON GOLD AND STOCK SALES.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a remonstrance of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, Harriot & Noyes, Shepherd Knapp, Jr., and 268 firms of bankers, brokers, and dealers in coin, bills of exchange, stock and other securities in New-York, against the imposition of a tax on the sale of coin and securities. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CABLE TELEGRAPHIC PRIVILEGES.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported unfavorably on the bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia, and on the bill granting to W. Cornell Jewett and others the right to construct a line of telegraph between the two countries. He also reported a substitute for these bills, which authorizes the Secretary of State to grant permission to any citizen or association of the United States to connect this country by cable telegraph with any foreign country conceding to our citizens the same rights and privileges for landing and working telegraphic wires as it has granted or may grant to its own citizens; provided, however, that the permission granted to foreign citizens shall be subject to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction in and over the cables to be landed on our shores. It is further provided that all telegraphic communication established, or that may hereafter be established, between the United States and any foreign country shall be subject to the following conditions: First, the Government of the United States shall have equal privileges with regard to the control and use of any of said lines that may be exercised by any foreign Government whatever; second, the citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to rates, &c., as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations; third, priority of transmission shall be given to State dispatches, to dispatches on telegraphic service, and to private dispatches in the order named. The bill also provides a penalty of a fine, not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment, not exceeding three years, for disclosing or intercepting messages, or injuring or interfering with the working of any line of cable. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws and to repeal moieties was called up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to amend the twenty-ninth section, so that the bill should not affect suits or actions commenced or forfeitures incurred prior to May 1, 1874.

Mr. HOWE, referring to denunciations of informers, and, among others, Jayne, said he had read in the report made by a committee of the other House that this man Jayne had been instrumental in commencing fifty-nine suits against men charged with fraud upon the revenue of the country. Of this number forty-five had been prosecuted to judgment, and in every case the judgment was against the party charged with fraud. He had heard a great outcry against informers, and not a word against the rascals detected by them.

Mr. SARGENT said it was absolutely necessary for the Treasury to use detectives to find out frauds on the revenue, and this bill took away too many safeguards to insure a faithful collection of the revenue.

Mr. CHANDLER spoke in favor of employing informers. He read from a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, signed by A. A. Low, in which it was asked that the voice of the detective be hushed, and said if a burglar should rob the house of Mr. Low, he would employ a detective to arrest him. Yet that burglar would be a gentleman as compared with the mean, sneaking smuggler.

The amendment of Mr. Conkling was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 26.

Mr. Stewart moved to strike out the twelfth section of the bill, which fixes a penalty of $5,000 for any attempt to defraud the revenue by means of a false or fraudulent invoice, and provides for the forfeiture of the particular item of merchandise to which such fraud or alleged fraud relates, instead of the whole invoice, as under the present law.

Mr. CONKLING said many of the features of the bill had nothing whatever to do with the abuse of the moiety system or the seizure of books and papers. He had no doubt it would greatly impair the revenues of the Government and produce disorder. He did not wish to be drawn into a discussion of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., though he would not hesitate to discuss it if he thought it necessary. The facts in that case were that the invoice snatched by the clerk from the book proved to be correct information when it was subsequently compared with the stubs in the books from which it was taken. That invoice showed that the goods were valued at more than they were in the invoice presented at the Custom House upon which the duties were paid. He agreed in favor of forfeiting the whole invoice in case of fraud, and said unless such was done, frauds would go on as regularly as the march of time.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. A. T. Stewart addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill now before the Senate accorded with Mr. Stewart's letter in every respect.

Mr. CONKLING said his friend (Mr. Sherman) certainly did not mean to insult his understanding, and he would inquire how it was that the fine of $5,000 named in the bill agreed with Mr. Stewart's recommendation for a fine in a sum of three times the value of the goods.

Mr. SHERMAN said in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the article undervalued was worth less than $1,000, and $5,000 named in the bill was the maximum amount of fine.

Mr. CONKLING denied that the bill was framed in accordance with Mr. Stewart's recommendation, and said in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. the amount paid, $271,000, was the value of items undervalued. A fine of three times that amount would have been $813,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the books of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. showed that false invoices had been presented at the Custom-house, and quoted from a statement made from those books to show that the private books showed the true invoice was of much greater value than the one presented at the Custom-house. Yet this virtuous firm had sworn to the false invoice. He denied that the firm had been persecuted by the officers of the Custom-house.

Mr. SHERMAN said the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. had not influenced the committee at all in preparing this bill. As soon as he saw the importance of the bill, when it came from the House, he went to the Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) and inquired of him the names of the prominent merchants in New-York who could give the committee the other side of the case. He (Mr. Sherman) wrote letters to these gentlemen, and their replies had much weight with the committee in framing the bill. The purpose of the twelfth section was to provide just what Mr. Stewart recommended, and that was to change the forfeiture of the whole invoice to the particular item to which fraud related. The false invoices of Phelps, Lodge & Co. covered a period of five years.

Mr. CONKLING said his friend was in error. In that statement the invoices from which the fraudulent items were taken covered a period of fifteen months. He (Mr. Conkling) had heard that statement about five years before, and now denied it.

Mr. HOWE again opposed the bill, and said if it passed the national Treasury would soon experience a diminution of receipts.

Mr. CARPENTER agreed with his colleague, (Mr. Howe,) and said the moiety system was older than this century. It was part of a well-considered plan to protect the interests and revenues of the country, and the proposition to repeal it was made because Congress was becoming cowardly. If the merchants were guiltless of fraud, why did they permit one man to hold them in terror?

Mr. STEVENSON called attention to the fact that both Secretary McCulloch and Secretary Boutwell had recommended the repeal of moieties.

Mr. BAYARD related a case of oppression that occurred two years ago, when these special agents took possession of the counting-house of Naylor & Co., and kept possession of it for six weeks.

Mr. CARPENTER said any merchant with wealth and influence behind him, who would permit one man to take possession of his books, if he was guiltless, was a craven. No man would pay thousands of dollars on the demand of a detective unless he felt he was liable under the law. Every honest man would cheerfully show his books to any officer of the Government who was authorized by law to examine them.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Stewart to strike out the twelfth section, it was rejected—yeas 12, nays 31—Messrs. Boreman, Chandler, Conkling, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Peas, Ramsey, Sargent, and Stewart voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the twelfth section by striking out "penalty of $5,000 for each offense," and inserting in lieu thereof, "for each offense be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000, nor less than $50, or to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both." Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the twelfth section so as to provide that only a package or case containing items undervalued, should be forfeited. Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to insert the fifth section stricken out in the Committee of the Whole, which provided for the examination of books and papers upon the order of the court.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the section so that it would read "and the said attorney shall be permitted to make an examination of the entries referred to in the said notice, at which examination the defendant or claimant or his agent may be present." Agreed to. He also moved to amend the section so as to provide that the owners of the books or papers should have, subject to the order of the court, the custody of them, except pending their examination in court as aforesaid. Agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the section as amended, it was agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, yeas 38, nays 3, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alcon, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Boutwell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Oglesby, Ramsey, Ransom, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, Wright—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Flanagan, Howe, Peas—3.

The Senate then, at 9 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely various bills, including the following: To abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco, and snuff; to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed in the Boston conflagration; to repeal the tax on deposits in savings banks; to repeal the act of March 18, 1863, "to strengthen the public credit;" to repeal taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco; for the issue of convertible bonds; to impose an income tax; to remove all internal taxes from apple brandy, and to repeal the duty on salt.

GOODS SUBMERGED TWO YEARS.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, from the same committee, reported back the bill to admit free of duty merchandise sunk for two years, and afterward recovered, which was passed.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, presented the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House then took up the Geneva Award bill, and was addressed by Mr. BASS, of New-York, in opposition to the substitute reported by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, a member of the Judiciary Committee, argued in support of the substitute. He contravened the position taken by Mr. Poland, that the United States Government occupied at Geneva the position of attorney for the claimants. On the contrary, it was there in its sovereign capacity to vindicate its honor, and to join in establishing rules of international law, and at the same time to procure such money indemnity as it might be able. The money so acquired was to all intents and purposes the money of the United States, to be disposed of as Congress might determine, according to those high conceptions of the dealings of nations that have been crystallized into the adage that "The King can do no wrong."

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, another member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in support of Mr. Butler's substitute. He declared that this was a fight between insurance companies (mainly of New-York) and the people of the country.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York—Are you not aware that about $700,000 of it goes to the insurance companies in Boston which have failed, and that it is to be handed over to the losers by the Boston fire?

Mr. FRYE—What arrant humbug that is. I have heard the gentleman (Mr. Tremain) talking that way, privately and otherwise, in the interest of the insurance companies. The overshadowing powers of these insurance companies is felt in the House to-day and in the hotels at Washington, and all around. It was sufficiently strong to make itself felt even at Vienna, where these insurance companies sent some of the best lawyers of the country, who were at the same time counsel for the United States, and to send them back here on the floor of the House as lobbyists. It was an almost almighty power that could do that.

Mr. TREMAIN—What authority have you for saying that when Mr. Evarts was counsel at Geneva he was also counsel for any one of those claimants who now present a demand?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Because he said so before the Judiciary Committee of the last House.

Mr. TREMAIN—On the contrary, there is a letter in this House, written by him yesterday, denying it *in toto*.

Mr. BUTLER—And he was on the floor, and I put it to him to his face and he did not dare to deny it, and he cannot come on this floor and deny it.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut—He could not deny it here.

Mr. FRYE proceeded with his argument in contravention of the idea that the United States Government appeared at Geneva in the character of a claim agent. He read from Mr. Fish's letter to Mr. Adams, impressing upon him that he should be careful not to commit the Government as to what should be done with the sum to be recovered. Coming to the question of mutual insurance companies, they would be struck out of the bill and be left on the same footing as the stock insurance companies, to be paid in case they lost, and only in case they lost.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, another member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Butler, and argued that the effect of the position assumed on the other side would be to increase further the wealth of those who had speculated on the chances of war, and made money as the national flag waned or won.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, supported the Butler substitute, and commented on the influence exercised by those who represent large sums of money. He did not mean to say that his experience led him to believe that such money was used in any corrupt way; he believed the contrary; but it was a fact which constantly pressed itself upon the minds of members, that a large interest, concentrated in a few men or in a few corporations, would never down; if it was beaten to-day, it would lift its head to-morrow; public opinion might stamp the mark of reprobation upon it, but yet it did not shrink; it took advantage of every vacation, of every recess of Congress, of every suspension of public opinion on the merits of its claim, and put out its feelers in every direction. The case presented by the insurance companies to-day completely illustrated that view. These few companies had at stake five or six millions of dollars. They had been before one Congress, and had been ignominiously kicked out; they had been beaten in the House of Representatives by more than two to one; and yet they would not stay defeated.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose to close the debate.

Mr. POLAND complained that the time had not been fairly apportioned to the minority of the committee, and asked Mr. Butler to yield fifteen minutes to Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Butler declined, and Mr. Poland made frequent appeals, without success.

Mr. BUTLER—(triumphantly)—Mr. Speaker: What must be the exigency of that cause; what must be the influence of the money concentrated in a few hands in the City of New-York, and in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, that can so influence the polite and courteous gentleman from Vermont that he violates every rule of the House and every courtesy of debate, and insists on thrusting himself upon me against my will and the will of the House, after we have listened for four mortal hours to the claims of these insurance companies presented here for money out of the people when they have already had two dollars for one, and divided among themselves. I am either right or wrong in this, and I desire to show myself right before the House, and before the country. I hold in my hand the charter of the old Atlantic Insurance Company, whereby in 1832 it was made mutual only in name. It is no more a mutual company than our old air of "Home, Sweet Home" is the same that we have heard in our childhood, when played with variations by an Italian opera company. (Laughter.) We never can find any "sweet home" in it any more than we can find any mutuality in this company, except a mutual desire, a mutual power, a mutual organization to rob the country. I have here the statistics of that company for the years 1861-2-3 and 4, which will show how it robbed the country by war premiums and profits. In 1862 the gross receipts of the Atlantic Insurance Company were $5,116,000; its losses, $2,000,000; its net profits, $1,740,000, and its assets $7,000,000. In 1863 its gross receipts were $8,214,000; its losses $3,000,000; its net profits $2,630,000, and its assets were increased $2,000,000. In 1864 its gross receipts were $6,138,000, its losses $1,432,000; its net profits $2,599,000, and its assets were increased to $12,000,000. In 1865 its gross receipts were $5,000,000, its losses $1,733,000, its net profits $2,745,000, and its assets were increased to $12,536,000. This insurance company comes here and asks for the sum of $1,933,000 and interest—over $2,500,000—to be added to that of which it has already robbed the sailor and the merchant by its war premiums of ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments with the following result:

Mr. Fryes' amendment, striking out of the Butler substitute the proviso in favor of the Mutual Insurance Company, was agreed to—yeas 137, nays not counted.

The various amendments offered by Mr. Tremain to the Butler substitute were rejected.

Mr. Bland's substitute was rejected—yeas 92, nays 141.

Mr. Eldredge then moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, remarking that that was his amendment to the bill. The motion was rejected—59 to 107.

Mr. Butler's substitute for the Senate bill was then agreed to—yeas 132, nays 101. The title was then changed so as to make it read: "To provide for a just and equitable distribution of moneys paid in pursuance of the Geneva award."

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Thomas and Kate Slattery, husband and wife, and Bridget Burke, have been long looked after by the Police as expert and notorious criminals. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, Officers Moloney and Wood, of the Seventh Precinct, saw Kate Slattery come out of her house on Cherry street. She went into Catharine street, and there they saw her pick the pocket of a passer-by. They followed her, and she repaired to a low dive in the vicinity, on entering which they caught her dividing the spoils with her husband, Thomas Slattery, and the woman Bridget Burke. The officers arrested the whole party and locked them up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house. The same policemen took their prisoners to Essex Market Police Court about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When on the corner of Grand and Essex streets Slattery made a desperate effort to escape, but was prevented after a hard struggle. The women took advantage of the situation, and also made a dash for liberty. They were captured after a chase of a few blocks. On arriving at the Police court with their prisoners, the officers found it was closed for the day. They had to march the trio back again to the station-house. The prisoners will be arraigned in court to-day.

YOUNG VIRGINIA.

Henry Seaman, aged fourteen years, who, several days ago, ran away from his parents at Wheeling, West Va., taking with him $300 belonging to his father, was arrested in this City yesterday by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office. After his arrest it was ascertained that the lad had paid $50 to Dobson, the banjoist, to teach him how to play the banjo, and had purchased a banjo for $20 and paid $5 for board. The runaway will be taken home by his father.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. KENDRICK.

The Board of Trustees of the Grand Street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, have organized by re-electing Wm. Pearsall, President; H. C. Winham, Secretary; and Albert Miller, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to confer with Rev. Dr. Smith, President of the conference, in reference to the return of Rev. T. T. Kendrick as Pastor of the church, a majority of the Trustees being friendly to the interests of that gentleman.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met yesterday, and elected Alderman Flanigan Chairman. Alderman Morris and Assistant Alderman Healy were appointed to consult with the Park Commissioners, with a view to secure harmony of action. They will report next Saturday.

THE COURTS.

TRIAL OF ROBERTS, THE RAILROAD BOND FORGER.

The trial of Andrew L. Roberts for forging bonds of the Central and other railroads was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The evidence for the prosecution was continued. Robert A. Pinkerton testified that he was present at the arrest of Roberts by Detective Field. On examining a private drawer in Roberts' desk they found the United States stamp which was identified by Olmstead as bearing the cancellation mark of the Western Union Telegraph Company's stamp, and which Olmstead got made for the prisoner by a man named Brown. They also found a number of old revenue stamps.

Mr. Smith cross-examined the witness. His business, he said, was that of a detective, and he never followed any other. During the war he was a detective in the employ of the Federal Government. Among the things seized in Roberts' house was a receipt for a $1,000 bond purchased in Wall street, and also receipts for other bonds. He procured the arrest of the prisoner, and was employed by the District Attorney for that purpose. He employed the detectives who were to assist him, and sometimes paid them as much as $1,500 for the District Attorney.

Judge Brady remarked that it was hardly right to make an investigation into the manner in which the private affairs of the District Attorney's office was conducted.

Mr. Smith said that he intended to show that a conviction in this case would result in placing $20,000 in the pocket of the witness. He had already secured payments amounting to $15,000, and had received large sums of money from other counsel in civil suits against these parties.

The witness continued to say that, outside the money he received from the District Attorney's office, he got only $1,050. He thought it probable that he made an affidavit against Olmstead. He arrested him for making seals, and took him to their office. He has a private detective office, the rent of which is paid by his father, and not by the Government. He has no cell there. After arresting Olmstead he ironed him and kept him there a month. The warrant upon which he made the arrest directed that he should be taken before a Judge. Olmstead made a statement which he subsequently altered. All this was done within a week, but he kept him there afterward because he did not want to have his arrest known to other parties. He told Olmstead if he wished he would take him to a station-house. When Hall & Williamson, the parties referred to in the opening of the case by the District Attorney, were arrested in Hoboken a broker named Roberts asked him to take Williamson to New-York, but he refused to do so, because he had not the papers to warrant such action. He was once arrested himself, and had to give bail for arresting a man when he had no authority to do so, but there was a Governor's requisition out for the man he arrested, and another detective had that.

Mr. Smith read the papers taken from the prisoner's box in the Safe Deposit Company. They included receipts from brokers in Broad street for payment of bonds; receipts from Jay Cooke & Co. for bonds purchased, and notes from brokers of the sale of railroad bonds belonging to the prisoner.

The witness said that the warrant was obtained on his affidavit, and that the box was broken open under protest of the company.

Louis Becker testified that he was the proprietor of a lager beer saloon on Seventh avenue, and saw the prisoner there twice in company with Smith, the pardoned convict, who was examined for the prosecution the previous day.

George H. Bangs, a detective, employed by the Pinkerton Association, stated that he was present at the conviction and sentence of the prisoner in Connecticut for a felony.

A record of the prisoner's conviction was handed in in evidence, but was objected to by the defense, on the ground that it was not competent proof in the absence of the Clerk of the Court, and also that its effect would be to double the punishment of the prisoner if convicted here.

The witness was cross-examined at length respecting his connection with these forgeries, and the various sums of money he received for hunting up the cases. He admitted having received $4,000 from a bank President, and $300 from the District Attorney. A number of bankers and other parties subscribed money for the prosecution of these suits.

The court here adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The trial of Alderman James Dunn and John C. Campbell, indicted for violating the Election law while acting as poll clerks of the First Election District of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, during the election held in the Fall of 1872, was called on in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge Reynolds, yesterday. Most of the day was consumed in argument between counsel on a motion made by Gen. F. B. Tracy, who appeared for the defendants, to quash the indictment for conspiracy to defraud the electors of their votes, on the ground that the defendants were merely poll-clerks, and not officers of election, and that the duties of poll-clerks precluded the possibility of conspiracy to defraud in the manner charged. Another point raised by counsel for the defense was that conspiracy could not be charged after the crime had been committed. Judge Daniels quashed all the counts of the indictment relating to conspiracy except one. Gen. Tracy then raised the point that Mr. Morris, who appeared for the prosecution, did so illegally. Counsel contended that while the District Attorney had a right to appoint an "assistant," he had no right to appoint a "substitute." The matter was finally settled by sending for Assistant District Attorney Moore, who will conduct the case with Mr. Morris during the remainder of the trial. Another point raised by Gen. Tracy was to the effect that as Mr. Morris had formerly acted as counsel for the defendants in this same matter of the alleged election frauds for which they were about to be tried, it was not proper that he should act as the prosecuting officer. Counsel said that his client was now preparing an affidavit, stating that he had employed Mr. Morris as counsel, and that while the latter was acting in that capacity he was the recipient from Dunne of important disclosures. The objection was overruled by Judge Reynolds on the assurance by Mr. Morris that he never acted as counsel for Dunne. The work of impaneling a jury was then proceeded with, after which the court adjourned until this morning.

SPRAGUE'S INDICTMENT QUASHED.

The argument on the validity of the indictment against Cortlandt A. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, was resumed before Judge Daniels, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. On the previous day Mr. Sprague's counsel contended that the indictment was bad, as it alleged the crime of embezzlement, for which Mr. Sprague had been already tried and acquitted. A long argument took place yesterday of no special interest to the public, but resulting in the court holding that under the present indictment Mr. Sprague could not be tried for willful neglect of duty as a public officer. Judge Daniels said, in dismissing the indictment, that if Mr. Sprague had been guilty of willful misconduct in office, it would be better for the public interests that a new indictment should be found against him for that offense. The indictment which has been quashed was drawn by Mr. Britton when he was District Attorney, so that the present officials are not responsible for its defects. After the Judge's decision in Sprague's case, Mr. Winslow, District Attorney, announced that the case of the people against Gill, Deputy Collector, would be proceeded with this morning.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered his decision in the case of James A. Austin, proprietor of the canal-boat Montana, against the steamer City of Paris, of the Inman Line. The suit was for the recovery of damages alleged to be caused by the collision of the City of Paris with the Montana. The Court decided that both were in fault, and ordered a division of damages.

EVENING CONCERTS AT FORT HAMILTON.

Persons whose means do not allow them to pay a prolonged visit to any of the fashionable or local watering-places around New-York may spend a very agreeable evening by the seaside in a delightful village within easy distance of the City. At the eastern entrance of the Narrows, where the broad expanse of the Lower Bay stretches out like an immense lake, is situate the pretty village of Fort Hamilton. The village is reached from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by the Court street and Green-Wood cars, which convey the visitor as far as Green-Wood, where a change is made to the Fort Hamilton cars. Or, parties visiting the fort can take the Hamilton avenue cars, which start from the ferry of that name in South Brooklyn, the connecting ferry-boat leaving from foot of Whitehall street, New-York. The latter will take the visitor direct to the village without change. On both lines of cars the fare is the same—ten cents. In the square of the fort every Tuesday evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock, the excellent band of the Third Artillery performs a choice selection of music, and visitors are freely admitted. The officers of the Third invite the attendance of respectable parties from New-York and Brooklyn, and they intend to make the evening's entertainment an agreeable treat.

POLICE TRIALS

At the Police trials yesterday President Gardner heard evidence in sixty complaints against delinquent policemen. The only case of any importance was the complaint against Patrolmen Charles Hagan and William H. Rhodes, of the Fifth Precinct, for failing to either prevent or discover a burglary committed on the morning of the 2d inst., at the auction store of Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradley, Nos. 118 and 120 Church street. The burglars unlocked the front door with duplicate keys, and carried off about $1,000 worth of goods, leaving the door open after they had taken their departure. Officer Hagan was on post from midnight until 6 A. M., and Rhodes relieved him at 6 A. M. The burglary was discovered by the porter when he came to the store at 7 o'clock. The case was referred to the board for decision.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW TREATISE ON THE FRENCH VERBS, including an easy and practical method for acquiring the irregular verbs and rules for the present and past participles, by A. HENNEGUIN, M. A., instructor in French in the University of Michigan. New-York and Chicago: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.

Most students of the French language have experienced the difficulty of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the verbs. The word itself implies that they are the essential parts of speech. No idea can be expressed in full, nor any sentence formed without one. They are, therefore, entitled to the first and most constant attention, particularly when they are subject to many varieties and peculiarities of forms. The more difficult they are, the more time, diligence and care will it be necessary to spend on them. The English language in this respect is more easy than the French. There is in the conjugation of French verbs much to test the powers of memory and understanding; less, perhaps, than is sometimes believed, but still enough to make a book which aims at shortening and simplifying the task quite welcome to the learner.

A well-devised plan of simplification should comprise a key to so-called irregularities, and a classification of those verbs which are subject to the same laws and rules. Such a plan has been, in a great measure, successfully carried out by the author of the present treatise. It cannot be said that there is anything absolutely new in it. Thorough and competent teachers have always acted more or less on the principle applied by Mr. Henneguin, but no one has thought of giving to the public in general the results of his method or experience. Bolmar's book has been for years almost the only particular treatise on verbs used here; but it is full of misprints and other mistakes. It is, therefore, none too soon to have something more satisfactory on the subject.

The principal feature of the first part of this work consists in a series of tables, giving first, separately, the model terminations of the four regular conjugations, then synoptically the terminations and endings which are alike in these conjugations, and then a table showing the formation of tenses according to the law of derivation from five primitive tenses. It is by a judicious application of this law to twenty-nine of the so-called irregular verbs that the student is brought to an understanding of one hundred and sixty-four of them. The author calls them "regular-irregular." Comparative philology shows that there is really, in those verbs, no irregularity arising from a deviation from their type. They are indeed regular; only they obey a different etymological law.

Subsequent tables exhibit the peculiarities of the really irregular and defective verbs. With these, aided by a little good-will and perseverance, and plenty of practical exercises, nobody should fail to learn the most intricate conjugations.

Remarks relating to pronunciation, to the nature and characteristics of the different kinds of verbs, and their various parts, are interspersed, and these are generally short, simple, and good. Mr. Henneguin might have added some others which account for many irregularities. Some tenses of the same verb, for example, are derived from one root, others from another; as *aller*, representing a phonetic transformation of *adnare*. The present, *je vais*, proceeds from *vado*, the future *j'irai* from *ire*. In fact, the simplest way to make the rules of the formation of tenses work, even in the irregular parts, is to admit an evolution from different stems. If we suppose for *venir* the stems *ven* and *vien*, the future, *viendrai*, will naturally be formed from the latter. Had Mr. Henneguin done this he would not have made the novel suggestion, which is not likely to be approved, namely, that *venir*, with its group of twenty-six verbs, has but one primitive tense, the present *viens*. This is pushing the art of simplification too far.

We would also point to two mistakes which occur in the grouping of the verbs *confire* and *nuire*. They are not in their proper places, and the student may consequently be led into a misconception of their past participle. With these exceptions he may safely consult the book. It will prove in many instances a useful aid to him, and it has this other advantage over Bolmar, that it is well printed on excellent paper, and pleasant to handle.

TRUE TO HIM EVER. A novel by F. W. R. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1874.

The author dedicates this book to "those brave hearts who, ever true, are girded with a holy earnestness emboldening them to meet the darkest hour with silent fortitude." This dedication, taken with the title, and the fact that the whole is a love story, will convey a very clear idea of the purpose that has been worked out. The writer, if we mistake not, was actuated by a heartfelt sympathy in penning that dedication, and the same sympathy may be detected in many of the subsequent pages. She has not attempted a work of high pretensions, but although the structure of the story is slight, and the parts capable of a more perfect elaboration, it presents much that will commend it to the ordinary reader of fiction. The tone is healthy, and the prominent characters are sketched in sufficiently bold colors. There is much sound common sense displayed, and none of those extreme sentiments which too often characterize the works of fiction that we are in the habit of receiving from female writers. It is a bright picture of healthy home life, and as such it merits approbation.

The story opens on a sultry August morning in New-York, with the invitation of one Tom Clayton to his friend Graham to spend a few days together at Seabright, an "isolated nook of a place," about five miles from Long Branch. The attractions are of the right kind, a posse of Clayton's female cousins, Maud, Ethel, and Bessie Tremount, and a visitor, one Miss Preston. Maud is of queenly grace, "a glorious girl."

"She is beautiful, and therefore to be wooed;
She is a woman, and therefore to be won."

And among many admirers she has one more prominent than the rest in Harold Kingsland, a haughty, reserved, but whole-souled man, who has a business in the city and a fine country home on Lake Champlain. "Ethel is a second edition of Maud, though three years younger, and just as fascinating and lovely in appearance." Bessie is not as pretty as her sisters, but "the dearest, naughtiest little witch of a romp in existence," and Clayton's own "special pet." The portrait of Miss Preston is not sketched so favorably. She is "handsome, haughty, and hateful."

The invitation is accepted, and the following day found the two friends at Seabright, where the girls are seen to answer very largely Clayton's description, and Kingsland is discovered abstractedly converting the contents of Maud's work-basket into chaos. In due time Graham falls desperately in love with Ethel, and as affairs proceed the three pairs seem to be very satisfactorily and definitely settled. Winter comes on, and the visit is repeated, but at Tremount Hall, "a fine Gothic mansion surrounded by cultivated lawns and rolling woodlands near the shore of Lake Champlain," the residence of the Tremounts. But, of course, all is not smooth water. There are dire accidents and many lovers' quarrels and misunderstandings, which give zest to the story, and occasion is taken to tell, in a genial tone, of the many sources of recreation and amusement that surround a happy and luxurious American home. But the main feature of the work is the manner in which the author has sketched, and then, as it were, filled in, the characters of the chief persons she employs. This is very excellently done, in following out the progress of the several courtships. Maud Tremount is a bright portraiture of a proud beauty, self-willed, wayward, yet affectionate and good. Mr. Clayton, one of those merry fellows who, overflowing with spirits and mischief, are the soul of a party and the joy of feminine cousins who like to be teased, is possessed of no less nobility of character than his more staid friend Graham, whose devotion to Ethel Tremount is well bestowed upon a girl who throughout wins the esteem of the reader for her high qualities of mind and heart. Miss Preston has less pains bestowed upon her, but she is scarcely as "hateful" a personage as Tom Clayton, in his admiration for Bessie Tremount and his cousins generally, thought fit to describe her. She is not the most amiable of ladies, certainly, and sometimes is disposed to be a little waspish; but if this book be a true guide we are prone to think that the author is more ready to see the bright than the dark side of human nature. She has been a close observer of her own sex, and understands well the devices of young ladies who are studiously engaged on matrimonial intentions, as well, too, as the kinds of fascination which are most effectual in alluring victims from the sterner sex. She has also evidently studied the manly traits of character which the women most admire, and in the three or four most prominent persons in her history she has illustrated them all with good effect. Amid so much love-making it may readily be supposed that there is a wedding in the book. We even reach the interesting but very common sequence to that ceremony, a son and heir—"a wriggling roll of lace and muslin." But we are not going to be guilty of a breach of the author's confidence by telling who were the principals in that wedding. For all the courtship did not end in the same way. There were deaths and cruel disappointments, and these are used to show how the highest female qualities may be displayed under circumstances of pain and the deepest sorrow, as well as amid the duties of home and domestic responsibilities, though in every case accompanied with plenty, and even luxury. We have said that the tone of this book is good. It is a womanly book. The writer is none of those who theorize about the slavery of marriage, the degradation of maternity, and the humiliation of a woman in fulfilling the noblest functions of her sex. She takes a high view of feminine duties. She places the level of woman's work far above the dissecting-room, in a sphere where modesty is not sacrificed to false principle, but where the virtues which most adorn a woman can be best displayed, and where her labors can be best employed in the promotion of social happiness. It is a book which conveys no dangerous teaching, but, unlike many that are coming from time to time into existence, it may be given a place among the family volumes without any suspicion of propagating erroneous ideas. It tends to elevate the female character, not to lower and degrade it, and for that reason alone, apart from other merits which it possesses, it has a strong claim upon the favorable consideration of the public.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 40,700 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Oats, 58,800 bushels; Barley, 11,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 216,700 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 2,314 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 122,076 bushels; Corn, 97,842 bushels; Oats, 50,787 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—Lumber, 12½c. lower; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour steady; sales, 1,100 bbls., on the following range: Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat inactive; sales of Wisconsin Spring at $1 35; Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 34; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 36@$1 37; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 30; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White, $1 60@$1 70. Corn dull and scarce; the fleet has not yet arrived; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c.@69½c.; but little offering. Oats quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—Flour quiet and weak, with a downward tendency; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4 25; Extra do., $4 50@$5; Double Extra do., $5 25@$5 75. Wheat—Good shipping demand for Spring; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 11, but is generally held higher; Winter firm, with small sales No. 2 at $1 38. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 58c., cash, on track; 61c., July. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 49c.@50c., in elevator. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 2, 75c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $18 25. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c., all at Kansas City. Bacon dull and easy, with only a jobbing demand. Lard—No sales. Live Hogs steady; sales light at $4 50@$5; Bacon, $5 25@$5 40; heavy, $5 40@$5 60. Cattle steady and in good demand; medium to fair Butchers', $4@$4 75; prime to choice native Steers, $5 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, higher, and irregular at $1 22 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21 for No. 2 do., cash or June; $1 20⅛ July; $1 14½@$1 15 August; $1 15 for No. 3 do.; Rejected, $1 05. Corn active and higher at 61⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or June; 61⅜c.@61⅝c. July; Rejected, 56½c. Oats steady at 45¾c. for No. 2, cash; 43¾c. July; Rejected, 43c. Rye quiet and weak at 85c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady; held higher at $17 62½, cash or June. Lard steady at 11c., cash; 11⅛c. July. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 6⅜c. for Shoulders, July. Whisky steady at 95c. Freights dull and lower; Corn to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, and 50,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 10.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 42; one car extra White Michigan, at $1 73; 3,000 do. to arrive, on private terms. Corn in moderate demand; sales 13,000 bushels at 72c., 3,800 at 73c. Oats dull; sales 4,000 bushels Western at 58c. Cornmeal $31 for Bolted and $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Millfeed lower; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Peas, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, and $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—3,800 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,291,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—23,500 bushels Wheat, 724,000 feet Lumber.

BOSTON, June 10.—The demand for Wool is good, and the market continues to sustain full prices. Stocks of domestic fleeces are sold up close, but there is a fair supply of Cape, Montevideo, and Mestiza offering. The new clip of the West is near at hand, and supplies of Australia are coming forward from Great Britain, as freights are now low from that point. There will soon be abundant supplies of all kinds on the market, and manufacturers are disposed to operate cautiously, as any excitement in the Wool market now would be likely to be followed by a reaction and an unsatisfactory business. New California continues to come forward quite freely, and sells at 31c.@40c. New Kentucky Combing, 46c.@47c., and choice X and XX Fleeces, including Ohio and Pennsylvania, at 55c.@57½c., down to 50c.@52c. for lots not in good condition; Pulled Wools are in fair demand, with sales of supers and X principally at 45c.@55c. ₱ lb.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—Southern White active at 89c.; Southern Yellow dull at 81c.; Western Mixed firmer; New, 80c.; Old, 81c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at $1@$1 03. Hay dull and lower at $18@$24. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $18 25@$18 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard—Refined, 12c. Western Butter dull; Good to Choice, 18c.@23c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchanged; jobbing sales at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Butter unchanged. Cheese—New-York State, 14c.@15c.; Western Reserve, prime, 12c.@13c.; half-skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs easier, but unchanged; receipts heavy. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75. Wheat very weak; Red, $1 35@$1 40; Amber, $1 58; White, $1 65. Rye steady at 98c. Corn declining; Yellow, 78c.@78½c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats unsettled; White, 60c.@62c.; Mixed, 59c.@60c. Petroleum declining; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c., cash and June. Whisky unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales, No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 23½, cash and June; $1 23¾ July. Oats dull and declining; sales No. 2 at 45c. Rye dull; sales No. 1 at 98c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed at 61c., cash and June. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Spring, 98c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $17 50. Hams, in pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; boxed Middles, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Prime Lard, 11c.@11½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Flour—Shade higher for Family at $6 10@$6 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 30. Corn steady at 65c.@67c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye quiet and weak at 95c. Barley nominal. Butter firm for choice; dull for lower grades. Pork unchanged, no sales. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c., spot, buyer June; clear Rib Sides, $9 20@$9 25; Clear Sides, 9½c. Bacon quiet; jobbing sales; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky firm at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c.@80c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@60c. Rye sold at 95c. Provisions quiet. Pork—Sales at $18 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky—sales at 95c.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; No. 2 do., $1 35; Red, $1 35½. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, 64¾c.@65c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 51½c.; No. 2, 49½c.; Michigan, 50c. Freights steady; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union.s3 71⅞	800 Erie Railway..... 30¼
1000 do.......... 72	1900 do.......... 30⅜
900 do......s3. 72	1100 do.......... 30½
200 do......s3. 71⅞	200 do......s3. 30⅜
200 do.......... 72	100 do......b3. 30⅝
100 do......s3. 72	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 23½
600 North-western... 39	100 Lake Shore...s3. 72¾
100 do.......... 39⅛	800 do.......... 72⅞
200 do......s3. 39	400 do.......... 73
500 St. Paul....... 33¼	200 do.......... 72⅞
300 do......s3. 33¼	500 do......s3. 72¾
200 do.......... 33⅜	200 do.......... 72⅞
500 do.......... 33¼	400 do.......... 73
1200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 35¼	800 do......b3. 73
300 do.......... 35¼	500 Union Pacific..... 25⅜
100 do......s3. 35⅛	700 do.......... 25¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98⅛	200 do......b3. 25⅝
200 do.......... 98¼	600 do.......... 25¼
100 do.......... 98⅛	200 do.......... 25⅜
100 do.......... 98	100 do......s3. 25⅜
100 do.......... 98⅛	100 do......s3. 25½
100 Rock Island..... 95¾	300 do.......... 25½
200 do.......... 95⅞	100 Pacific Mail...s3. 41¼
100 do.......... 96	100 do.......... 41¼
200 do.......... 95⅞	100 do......s3. 41¼
500 do.......... 95¾	400 do.......... 41½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.....116	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........120
30,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........116¼	4,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., 12.........114⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.120⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$50,000 Mo. 6s....... 97	200 Erie.......b. c. 30¼
5,000 S. C. 6s, non-fund....... 5	600 do.......... 30⅜
7,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 61¼	200 do......s3. 30⅜
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons., b. c.... 51½	300 do.......... 30½
	50 do.......... 30⅞
3,000 Alb. & S. 2d.. 99	200 do.......... 30¾
1,000 C.,R.I.&P.7s.106¼	200 do.......... 30⅝
1,000 do.......106½	200 do.......... 30⅝
1,000 M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.......106½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b3. 54
	100 do.......... 54⅜
5,000 C.& N.W.C.C. G. bds..... 78	600 C. & N. W...b. c. 39¼
	100 do.......... 39⅛
1,000 do....... 78¼	100 do......b3. 39¼
1,000 do....b. c. 78⅛	100 do.......... 39¼
4,000 C.& N.W.S.F.103½	100 do.......... 39⅜
7,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st 99½	100 L.S.& M. S.b.c.s3. 73⅛
3,000 Erie 3d....... 97	600 do.......... 73⅛
2,000 Mich. Cen.7s. 96	100 do........c. 73⅜
3,000 O.& M. C.S.F. 93	1400 do.......... 73⅜
2,000 C. P. G. bds.. 92½	700 do......b3. 73¼
5,000 do....b. c. 92½	500 do......s3. 73⅜
3,000 C.,C.,&I.C.1st 82	1000 do.......... 73⅛
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Conv....... 78½	100 do......b3. 73¼
	400 do.......... 73⅜
	100 do......b3. 73⅛
2,000 O. & M. Cons. 91½	300 C. & R. I.....b. c. 96
1,000 U. P. 1st....... 86⅝	100 do.......... 96⅛
5,000 Del. L.&W.C.102¼	45 do.......... 95⅞
5,000 Gt. W.1st.88. 93	300 do.......... 96¼
2,000 W. U. T. 7s.... 96½	300 do.......... 96⅜
1,000 Mich. So.S.F.103	300 do.......... 96⅛
2,000 S. P. R. bds. of Mo.... 62	100 U. Pac....b. c.s3. 25½
	1500 do.......... 25½
50 Am. Ex. Bank.....111¾	200 do.......... 25⅝
5 do........111½	200 do......s3. 25⅝
110 Mechanics' Bank.136	200 do......b3. 25⅝
300 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72⅛	500 do......b3. 25½
100 do........c. 72⅛	1000 do.......... 25½
1000 do.......... 72¼	100 do.......... 25⅝
500 do......s3. 72¼	100 do.......... 25⅝
200 do......b3. 72⅜	100 do.......... 25¾
1600 do.......... 72⅜	100 do......s3. 25⅝
100 do........c. 72⅜	500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33½
100 do......b3. 72½	100 do......b3. 33½
50 Am. Ex.......b. c. 60	200 do.......... 33⅜
25 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 80½	100 do......b3. 33⅝
25 Adams Exp.b. c.107	100 do.......... 33½
100 Ill. Central.b. c. 95	100 do.......... 34⅜
300 Pac. Mail.b. c.b3. 41¼	100 do.......... 33¾
200 do.......... 41¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52¾
100 do.......... 41⅜	100 do.......... 53
200 do.......... 41½	100 do......b3. 53
500 do......b3. 41⅝	50 Tol. & W...b. c. 35¼
100 do......s3. 41½	200 do......b3. 35⅜
800 do.......... 41⅝	200 do.......... 35½
600 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 98¼	700 do.......... 35⅜
300 do.......... 98⅛	200 do.......... 35½
20 do......s3. 98⅛	40 do.......... 35¾
500 do......b3. 98¼	100 do......b3. 35½
50 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 94	100 St. L. & I. M..... 25
20 do.......... 94¼	100 Pac.R. of Mo.b. c. 41½
50 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 18⅝	5 N. Y., N. H. & H..127¾
300 do.......... 18½	100 Bos., H. & E.b. c. 1⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 West. Union..b3. 72¾	100 U. Pac......s10. 25⅝
100 do......s3. 72⅝	800 do.......... 25⅝
15 N. Y. C.& H...... 98⅝	400 do......b3. 25¾
100 do.......... 98⅝	500 do.......... 25¾
400 Pac. Mail......b3. 41¾	300 do......s3. 25⅝
200 North-western.... 39½	300 do.......... 25⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 31	500 do......s4. 25⅝
200 do.......... 31¼	100 Rock Island..... 96¼
200 do.......... 31⅛	500 St. Paul.......... 33¾
200 do.......... 31¼	200 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 53
100 do.......... 31½	70 C. & A. Pf........107
300 Lake Shore....s3. 73¼	100 Tol. & Wab........ 35½
100 do.......... 73¼	100 do......b3. 35½
600 do.......... 73⅜	100 do.......... 35⅝
200 do......b3. 73⅜	100 do......s3. 35⅝
200 do......s3. 73¼	110 Adams Express..107⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$7,500 U. S. 10-40, C.113⅞	$5,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.113½
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81,C. b. c.......113¼	30,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 N.Y.C. 1st C.109	100 Erie Railway.b. c. 31⅝
5,000 U.P.7s.L.G... 79½	100 do.......... 31⅜
1,000 C. P. Gold Bs. 92½	100 do.......... 31⅞
1,000 M.&E.1st.b.c.106	500 do.......... 32
5,000 L. S. C. R. Bs. b. c.......96⅞	100 do.......... 31¾
	200 Harlem.......b.c.128
10,000 B.,H.&E. 1st. 22¼	18 N. J. Cen.......b.c.108½
100 Chatham Bank..131	100 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 73¼
200 S. M. Coal....b. c. 69½	1000 do.......... 73⅜
100 do.......... 70	100 U. Pac. R........ 25⅝
500 Adams Ex.......b.c.108	100 do......b3. 25⅜
100 do........c.107¼	100 do.......... 25⅝
300 W. U. T.......b.c.s3. 72⅜	800 do.......... 25⅝
100 do......s10. 72⅜	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 54⅞
500 do.......... 72½	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33¼
100 do......s3. 72½	300 T. W. & W.b.c.s3. 35½
100 do.......... 72⅝	200 do.......... 35⅝
1000 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 41⅝	100 do.......... 35½
100 do.......... 41¾	200 Del., L. & W..b.c.109
1300 do.......... 41⅞	10 Chicago & Alton.101
100 H. & St. J......b.c.c. 25½	100 C. & A. Pf.....b.c.108
500 do.......... 25¼	100 C. & R. I......b.c.b3. 96⅜
600 do......s3. 25¼	100 do.......... 96¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Con. Coal....... 41¾	600 Lake Shore...... 73⅜
100 W. Union......b3. 72½	100 do......b3. 73⅜
200 do.......... 72¼	100 U. Pacific........ 25¼
100 do.......... 72¼	400 do.......... 25⅝
100 do......s3. 72½	200 North-western..... 39½
1700 Pacific Mail..b3. 42	200 do......b3. 39⅜
600 do.......... 42	100 do......b10. 39¾
200 do......s60. 41½	200 do.......... 39¾
200 do......s3. 42	100 N. W. Pf......b3. 55
700 do......b3. 42⅛	100 Rock Island....... 96¼
200 do.......... 42⅛	100 St. Paul.......... 33⅞
100 Erie Railway..... 32⅛	100 St. Paul Pf........ 53⅛
100 do.......... 32	100 Tol. & Wab....... 35½
200 do.......... 31⅞	500 Han. & St. Jo..... 15
200 do.......... 31¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo... 41½
100 Harlem.......... 128¾	
100 Atl. & Pac P...... 14⅞	

WEDNESDAY, June 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings to-day, though generally moderate in amount, are on a stronger basis as to values, prices showing an advance on all of the active list. Erie, more than recovering the decline of yesterday, sold up to 32⅛, and closed at 31¾, or 2⅜ ₱ cent. better than last evening, with the London quotations also stiffened to 29¾. Lake Shore is ⅝ ₱ cent. higher, closing at 73⅜@73½, on a comparatively fair business. Rock Island sold moderately, and leaves off ¾ ₱ cent. stronger than yesterday. St. Paul and North-west stocks are firmer—the common ⅝ and ⅜ ₱ cent., respectively; and preferred, each, fully 1½ ₱ cent. Union Pacific shows an improvement of ½ ₱ cent. on rather free transactions; Wabash, ½ ₱ cent.; New-York Central, ⅜, and Ohio and Mississippi, ⅝ ₱ cent. Western Union advanced ⅝ ₱ cent. on a fair purchasing demand, and Pacific Mail is up to 42@42⅛, or 1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday, though not remarkably active. The general market closes with considerable firmness. The attractions of the races at Jerome Park and of the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, lessened the attendance at the Board to-day, and checked operations.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117½	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	120
American Gold	110⅝	111
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	95½	96¼
Pacific Mail	41	42
St. Paul Common	33⅛	33¾
St. Paul Preferred	52	53½
Western Union	71⅞	72½
Union Pacific	25	25½
Lake Shore	72¾	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash	35	35½
North-west	39⅛	39½
North-west Preferred	53⅛	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109⅛
Central of New-Jersey	108	107½
Panama	107½	107½
Erie	29⅞	31¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23¾

At the Gold Exchange Washington telegrams relative to the currency projects before Congress are viewed by the operators on the *bull* side of the account as favorable to their interests, and a somewhat more confident temper is apparent in the speculation, with the price quoted up from 110¾ at the opening to 111⅛ as the highest figures of the day, closing firmly at 111. Some covering by the short interest, which is said to be quite extensive, helped the upward movement. The borrowing rates were quoted at from 2 ₱ cent. to flat, and again to 1 ₱ cent.; and the carrying rates, 2@1 ₱ cent. The day's Customs yielded $364,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $47,000 of coin interest, and $10,000 in redemption of called Five-twenties. The Scotia to-day took out $97,000 in Gold. Engagements for to-morrow's steamers of $165,000 specie are reported this evening, including $100,000 in gold coin. There are reports in circulation this afternoon of the completion of some further loan negotiations on American account, in the foreign markets, but no particulars are given. Foreign Exchange is steadier in price, and quoted at $488 and $4 91 to the £ Sterling on prime bills, but is without activity. Money rules easy on the basis 2@4 ₱ cent. on call, with the bulk of the current business at 2½@3 ₱ cent. to the more prominent street borrowers. The Public Funds are a shade higher on the rise in Gold, and are in more request on investment account. The Railway mortgages are also firmer in the instances of the favorite loans, with a better inquiry noted. State Bonds are quoted generally steady, but show very little animation.

The course of Gold thus far, this week, has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	110⅝	110⅞	110½	110½
Tuesday	110½	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
Wednesday	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111

Highest price of Gold, this year.........114⅜
Lowest price of Gold, this year..........110⅛

The Gold Exchange Bank reports its daily clearings and resulting balances thus:

	Gold Clearances.	Gold Balances.	Currency Balances.
Monday	$66,985,000	$1,353,905	$1,529,525
Tuesday	45,632,000	1,778,765	1,991,597
Wednesday	36,948,000	1,819,230	2,034,980

Last week's Customs revenue at this port averaged $374,799 a day. The income from the same source this week has been as follows: On Monday, $291,000; Tuesday, $414,000; Wednesday, $364,000.

The Sub-Treasury coin disbursements thus far this week, on coin interest account and in redemption of called 5-20s, have been as follows:

	Coin Interest Payments.	Redeemed 5-20s.
Monday, June 8	$86,000	$28,000
Tuesday, June 9	96,000	16,000
Wednesday, June 10	47,000	10,000

Last week's City Bank currency clearances were $444,888,492, or a daily average of $74,148,082. Monday's currency clearings were $74,156,882; Tuesday's, $66,622,129: to-day's, $67,910,721.

From London the report is of a further addition of £10,000 to the bullion reserve of the Bank of England.

The latest bids for the Public Funds were as follows:

Currency 6s.........114½	5-20s, '65, new, coup.119⅝
6s, '81, reg.........116¼	5-20s, '67, reg.........116¼
6s, '81, coup.........121	5-20s, '67, coup.........120
5-20s, '62, reg.........113¼	5-20s, '68, reg.........116¼
5-20s, '62, coup.........113¼	5-20s, '68, coup.........120¼
5-20s, '64, reg.........116	10-40s, reg.........113
5-20s, '64, coup.........116½	10-40s, coup.........113½
5-20s, '65, reg.........116¼	5s, '81, reg.........113⅛
5-20s, '65, coup.........117⅝	5s, '81, coup.........113⅛
5-20s, '65, new, reg.....115⅞	

The bids for State and City Bonds at the Stock Board were as follows:

California 7s.........112	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off Jan. and July.. 28
Conn. 6s.........103½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off April and Oct.. 28
Georgia 6s......... 75	N. C. 6s, N. B., April and October......... 12
Ga. 7s, New Bonds.. 90½	N. C. 6s, S. T., class 1 7
Ga. 7s, Indorsed.... 80	Ohio 6s, '75.........101
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds.. 82	Ohio 6s, '81.........102½
Indiana 5s.........101	Rhode Island 6s.....102½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....100	S. Car. 6s......... 25
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.....100	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15¼
Ill. War Loan.........100	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 19½
Kentucky 6s.........100	S. C. 6s, F'g Act '66. 19
Louisiana 6s......... 20	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, Jan. and July..... 17
La. 6s, New Bonds.. 20	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, April and Oct..... 17
La. 6s, New F'g Debt. 20	S. C. 7s, '88......... 19½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 20	S. C. Non Fund. Bds 4½
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.. 20	Tenn. 6s, old......... 80¾
La. 8s, Levee Bonds. 20	Tenn. 6s, Ex Coup.. 62
La. 8s, L. B. of '75.... 20	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex C. 61¾
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 97	Teen. 6s, new series. 61½
Mo. Asy. or U., '9?.. 95	Texas 10s of '76..... 90
Han. & St. Jo., '74... 95¼	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds.. 51
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...109⅞	Va. 6s, Def. Bonds.... 11
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.109⅞	Brook. 6s, Water L. 94½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.111	Brook. 6s, P. P. L. 94½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20½	Jersey City 7s, Imp. 98
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20	
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. and July...... 35	
N. C. 6s., N. C. R., April and Oct...... 45	

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. announce that they are prepared to issue letters of credit for travelers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. In addition to a regular exchange business, they make telegraphic transfers on Europe and California.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IT IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE HOLDERS OF the Six per Cent. guaranteed bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, and of the Seven per Cent. first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company that they either call upon or send their addresses to
KING, FINNEY & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

☞ CLAIMS AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bought by
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	63	Hides, No.	90
Bees-wax, pkgs	12	Hides, bdls	439
Copper, bbls	74	Resin, bbls	2,563
Copper, cakes	93	Spirits Turp., bbls	326
Cotton, bales	1,837	Leather, sides	8,128
Eggs, bbls	3,266	Stearine, pkgs	50
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pkgs	73
Beans, bbls	452	Cut-meats, pkgs	360
Flour, bbls	10,499	Lard, tcs	111
Meal, bbls	600	Butter, pkgs	4,168
Wheat, bushels	263,609	Cheese, pkgs	11,006
Corn, bushels	167,719	Rice, pkgs	77
Oats, bushels	31,400	Pea-nuts, bags	76
Malt, bushels	1,100	Starch, pkgs	3,776
Peas, bushels	900	Tobacco, hhds	324
Hemp, bales	22	Tobacco, pkgs	1,283
Hops, bales	76	Wool, bales	410
Flax, bales	255	Whisky, bbls	427

COFFEE—Firm at the advanced figures last quoted. Sales, 3,111 bags Rio by the Bonnie Mary, and 4,029 bags Santos by the Swiftsure, (the latter rumored,) on private terms; and 1,800 bags Costa Rica at 20½c., gold.

COTTON—A very tame market has been noted for early delivery at about previous quotations; sales, 289 bales to spinners and 5 bales to speculators. There has been an active business reported for forward delivery at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,800 bales, (of which 4,500 bales were last evening, and 18,300 bales to-day,) and 3,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17⅜c.; July, 17 19-32c.; August, 17 31-32c.; September, 17 27-32c.; October, 17½c.; November, 17¼c.; December, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,837 bales, including 59 bales from Norfolk, 966 bales from Savannah, 503 bales from Charleston, and 309 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,019 bales, and thus far this week, 9,213 bales, against 11,383 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,688,575 bales, against 3,436,675 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 8,629 bales; to the Continent, 7,767 bales; stock in New-York, 127,474 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 281,783 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17 1-16	17 1-16
Low Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½
Good Middling	19⅜	19½	19¾	19¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, at, however, a shade easier rates, the business having been mostly in stock available at $6@$6 10 for standard lines, chiefly the latter rate for prompt delivery in part from store; $6 25@$6 35 for good stock. Trade and Family Extras have been in limited request, and depressed in price. Superfine and No. 2 stock quiet and irregular. The sales since our last have been 11,900 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 70@$5 40, chiefly at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 80@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 35@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 40, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 90@$6 45; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 10@$6 85 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Included in the sales were 3,900 bbls. shipping Extras within our revised range....Southern Flour dull and heavy; quotations as in our last. Sales, 600 bbls....Rye Flour quiet, but quoted steady. Sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal steady and moderately active. Sales, 1,150 bbls., chiefly Brandywine, at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, opening rather more firmly, but closing a shade off the best prices of the day. The business has been mainly in No. 2 Milwaukee, No. 2 North Wheat, and No. 2 Chicago stock, at the current rates. No. 1 Spring has been in rather limited supply and held above the views of buyers, in the instance of the best samples, checking operations. The inquiry has been almost wholly for export. Winter Wheat has been in fair request at about previous prices, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 52 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50@$1 50½ for average lots of Milwaukee, and $1 50½ for Sheboygan; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 47½@$1 48 for boat-loads, and closing at $1 47½ for prime, $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2 North-west Spring, the latter rate for choice; $1 41½@$1 43½ for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do., closing at $1 43 for strictly prime, and $1 42 for average lots; $1 40@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 52@$1 57 for Red Western; $1 57@$1 58 for Amber do.; $1 60@$1 65 for White do. And, for forward delivery, 18,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie Spring, last half of June, at $1 46; and 45,000 bushels do., at West, to arrive in June, on private terms....An unusually brisk business has been reported in Corn, in good part to arrive, at a shade better prices, chiefly in prime Mixed Western, for export, the market closing firmly. The depression in ocean freights tended to stimulate shipments. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 289,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 81c.@83½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 82½c.@83c. for boat-loads, closing at 83c. for prime, afloat; 82½c.@83c., nearly all at 82½c. for prime do., to arrive within two weeks; 83½c.@86c. for Yellow Western, mostly at 85c.@85½c. for very good to prime samples, in good part for home trade purposes, and 90c. for ordinary White Western....Rye declined to $1 06 for Canada, in bond; sales, 8,600 bushels....Barley and Malt dull at about previous figures....Oats have been in moderate request at rather stronger rates; sales, 51,000 bushels at 60½c.@62½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 62¼c.@62½c. for lines or boat-loads; and 67c.@70c. for White Western....Feed in less demand and depressed in price; quoted at $21@$30, as extremes, with the main dealings in stock available at from $21@$26 ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—Dull, to-day, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, the demand having been mostly for the better grades, with, however, the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Strained at $2 65, quoted at $2 60@$2 65; 460 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75@$2 87½, and 1,300 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $4@$7 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar inactive; quoted at from $2 37½@$3 ₱ bbl....City Pitch quiet on the basis of $2 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull at 37c.@37½c. for merchantable. Sales, 35 bbls., at 37½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather more active, but at rather easier prices; sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, early delivery, at 4⅞c.; and 2,000 bbls., June, at 4⅞c.; July deliveries last sold at 5c....Refined in moderate request, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. early delivery, at 12¾c.; and 1,400 bbls., high test, at 13½c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅛c.; and 5,000 bbls. do., deliverable July 15 and 20, at 12⅜c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17c.@17½c....Naphtha, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and quoted a trifle dearer. Sales for early delivery embrace 300 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 90@$18, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as in our last....And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., July, at $17 80@$17 85; 750 bbls., August, at $18@$18 10 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet at 7c.@7½c. for City....Cut-meats dull within the previous range; sales confined to job lots of City bulk stock....Bacon inactive, with Long Clear quoted at 9⅞c., and Short Clear at 10¼c....Lard has been quoted firmer on a moderate offering of stock; demand somewhat brisker. Sales for early delivery embrace 250 tcs. very choice Western Steam at 11⅝c.; small lots of prime do. at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c.; 50 tcs. fair new do. at 11c.; small lots of City Steam at 10⅞c.@11c., and Refined, for the Continent, 11⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., July options, at 11½c., closing at 11½c.@11 9-16c., with June options quoted at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c.; and 1,000 tcs., August, at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c., with September options reported as offering at 11¾c....Beef, Butter, and Cheese, about as last quoted.

SALT—Has been very moderately dealt in, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine, $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very neglected and nominal at 5½c., gold.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed 2,000 bags by the Royal Edward were reported sold on private terms. Clover more sought after, partly for export. Market otherwise generally dull. Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bushel. Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 60@$2 65, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been about steady, on a restricted trade. Deer quoted: Honduras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@52½c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately, in job lots, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more request and steadier in price, on the basis of 7⅞c. for fair, and 8½c. for good refining stock. Sales, 2,060 hhds., including 1,260 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8c., and 800 hhds. Martinique, at 7½c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb....Refined steady, and in fair demand.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow strong in price, and quite active; sales equal to 320,000 lbs. good to choice Country and City, at 8c.@8¼c....Stearine quiet, within the range of 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Lower, on a moderate trade; sales, 300 bbls. at 99½c.@$1, closing at 99½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in Grain and Petroleum has been again fairly active, but generally at a further reduction in rates, especially on charters. Toward the close the market exhibited rather more steadiness, the demand for accommodation having been good at the rates current during the day. In the way of general cargo the offerings were more liberal, particularly of Provisions, at the ruling figures. Vessels for the Naval Store and Lumber trades were in some request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel; 30 hhds. Tallow at 25s ₱ ton; and, by steam, 150 bales Cotton on private terms; 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; 29,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 2,800 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lbs.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ₱ bushel. Also a British ship, 974 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce; 500 bxs. Cheese at 42s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil at 38s. 9d.; 50 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 200 tons Oil-cake, at 30s.; 200 tons Provisions on the basis of 40s. for Bacon, ₱ ton....For Newcastle, a Danish brig, 150 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum (chartered a day or two since) at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Belfast, a Swedish bark, 275 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 333 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, 502 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. do. (a recharter) at 6s.; an Austrian ship, 777 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 6s.; an Italian bark, 616 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark 501 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 6s.; an Italian bark, 606 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters do. reported at 5s. 6d., with short lay days; another, 527 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do. on private terms; a Norwegian brig, 252 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum on private terms, with privileges extending to the Continent quoted at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 432 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl; and a Norwegian bark, hence with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 6s.; also a steam-ship, hence with about 7,800 quarters Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at 9s.@9s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 20,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 9½d., 100 bales Cotton at ½c., 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d., 800 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for hhds., and 8,200 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also, a German bark, 760 tons, hence, with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum at 4s., with option of Hamburg, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 250 pks. Lard, 200 bbls. Provisions, and 270 cases Tobacco on private terms; also, a Dutch bark, 663 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, in bags, at 6s. 3d., with privilege of Amsterdam or Antwerp....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 549 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 448 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; a German brig, 285 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. do., from do., at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., (which was the rate on the Norwegian brig, 344 tons, from do., mentioned in our last.)....For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, 522 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined and 1,500 bbls. Naphtha, middle of July clearance, at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Riga, a German bark, 306 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin, on private terms, quoted at 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 259 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. and 4,000 cases Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. and 26c....For Corfu, an Italian brig, 182 tons, hence, with about 6,200 cases Petroleum, at 32½c. and £10 gratuity....For Demerara and back, an American brig, 262 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Bahia, a British brig, 214 tons, (now here,) with about 2,500 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 50 ₱ bbl....For the River Platte, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, at $18, gold.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

There was a brisk trade in Horned Cattle on this forenoon, at One Hundredth Street Yards. The quality of the herds on sale was generally good; prices from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head for a few of the top Steers, weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt., 57 lbs. being generally allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold on a dull demand, from $50@$70 ₱ head, Calves included. Calves slow of sale, from 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Veals also dull, at 8c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold from 4¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lambs at 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs not on sale. City Dressed dull on a weak market, from 7¼c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 145 smooth, fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 96 coarse Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 126 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 116 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 75 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Siegel & Moses sold for selves 306 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self 218 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 29 choice State Lambs at 10c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 19 Sheep, weight 1,360 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 213 Sheep, weight 17,720 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 295 Sheep, weight 28,920 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 126 Virginia Lambs, weight 7,390 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 123 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,930 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 38 Calves, weight 4,510 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 115 Calves, weight 14,940 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 62 Veals, weight 9,980 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 159 Sheep, weight 14,860 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. P. McCabe sold 15 Cows from $50@$70 ₱ head, average rate of gross sales being $63 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 248 Kentucky Lambs, weight 14,560 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 215 Kentucky Lambs, weight 11,790 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 130 Ohio Lambs, weight 6,410 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 197 Cull Sheep, weight 15,230 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 4,140 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 237 Sheep, weight 21,270 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 9,970 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb. Also, sold for week ending June 8, 1874: 1,866 Sheep, average $4 74 ₱ head, and 467 Lambs, average $4 85 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weenawken Yards for week ending June 8, 1874: 405 head of horned Cattle, 4,234 Sheep, 237 Calves, 4,792 Hogs, 17 Horses; all save the horned Cattle in transit to New-York City. Telegrams report due for to-morrow at same yards 16 cars for Westheimer Brothers and M. B. Doty, 4 cars for A. H. Moorehouse; all Beeves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 1,150 Sheep and Lambs, 90 Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 6,941 Hogs, 308 Calves, 1,007 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards: 1,062 Beeves, 382 Calves, 42 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Cattle receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, 677 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,364 head, or 492 against 369 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at ⅛c. advance on heavy, fat Cattle, and fully ½c. on common stock. There were not sufficient of the former offering to supply the demand; good corn-fed Texans were in demand; common Texans were neglected; the attendance of buyers was large; Westheimer & Co. bought the finest drove of Missouri Steers in the yards; about 1,700 head were disposed of; sales 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 918 to 1,389 lbs., at $6@$6 50; 7 head prime do., at $7 12½c.; 100 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 801 to 918 lbs., at $4 75@$5 25; 123 head Texas Steers, ranging from 971 to 1,076 lbs., at $5 40@$5 80; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,117 to 1,433 lbs., at $6@$6 40; 251 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,107 to 1,330 lbs., at $6 25@$6 50; 86 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 789 to 958 lbs., at $4 25@$5 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 4,400 head for the same time last week. Market heavy and slow; too few sales to establish quotations; sales 1,400 head Western clipped Sheep, ranging from 71 to 119 lbs., at $5 35@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,?00 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week; Yorkers, $5@$5 30; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 70. Milch Cows—Receipts liberal; market dull; common to fair, $25@$50; prime sold to-day at $75.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The day calendar for June 11 is as follows: Nos. 81, 84, 86, 87, 69, 64, 65, 73.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
91—Gillmore vs. Maelstrom.	210—Redmond vs. Hoge, &c.
96—Hayman vs. Jones, &c.	223—Gallup vs. Lederer.
158—In the matter, &c., Lexington avenue.	227—Abbott vs. Gillmore.
199—Spratt vs. King, &c.	230—Brown vs. Lounsberry.
202—Crocker vs. Washington.	231—Livingston vs. Livingston.
204—Mitchell vs. Freese, &c.	232—Compton vs. Weeks.
	234—Byxbee vs. Compton.
	235—Reebers vs. Schultz.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch.	1158—Barry vs. Roe, impleaded, &c.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1406—Levy vs. Rindskopff.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1426—Mason vs. Renton.
3124—Coffin et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1052—Leopold vs. Arend.
1372—Lawrence vs. Rand et al.	1702—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Friedman.
2556—Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.	3276—Pearson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1766—Spill vs. John Russell Manufacturing Co.	3080—Gouge vs. Palmer.
3320—Witmark vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	1838—Phelps vs. Chappell, impleaded.
	1306—Claflin et al. vs. Jacoby.
	68—Richards vs. Lester.
	1852—Tyng vs. Sewall.
	182—Littell vs. Sauford.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2489—Driscoll, Administrator, vs. The Mayor.	611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Company.
2549—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor.	1283—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
3125—Mullally vs. The Mayor.	3587—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1777—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor.	3533—Millerd et al. vs. Thorn et al.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor.	3625—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
3251—Walters vs. McDonald.	441½—Metzler vs. Kelly.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Pickersgill.	1145—McGrath vs. Wood.
183—Barstow et al. Hansen et al.	637—Inslee, survivor, vs. Hampton.
2533—Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	3619—Gorrey, Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1629—Silliman vs. Southmeier.	1681—McVicar vs. Wheeler.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.	201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
13—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul and P. R.R. Co.	202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
16—Sawyer, Surv'r, vs. Butterfield, As'ne.	204—Frost vs. Van Loon.
5—Kobbe et al. The Chemical Nat. Bank.	206—Kennedy vs. Barandon et al.
6—Woodhull, guardian, vs. St. Thomas' Church in the City of New-York.	210—White, Trustee, vs. Livingston et al.
28—Tournode et al. vs. Hagedorn et al.	214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	215—Foley vs. Green, Controller.
62—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.	216—Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.
135—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.	217—Peck, Executor, vs. Dinsmore et al.
262—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.	218—Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.
320—Burchill et al. vs. Forrest et al.	219—Corel vs. Blass.
53—Carpenter et al. vs. Minturn et al.	220—Bell vs. Baggs et al.
155—Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.	221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoghue.
169—Met. Ins. Co. vs. Board of Fire Underwriters.	224—McNiff vs. Strust et al.
184—Spencer vs. Clark et al.	226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.	7—Parrish vs. Sherman et al.
81—Clark, Adm'x, vs. Griswoild.	11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.	15—Ritter vs. Beoty.
191—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.	30—Lynch vs. Richardson.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.	34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
193—O'Brien vs. Browning.	43—Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.
194—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.	85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
195—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.	144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
	146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
	163—Preilauff vs. Skiddy et al.
	166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
	170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
	171—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

No.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
844—Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray.	650—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.	578—Journeay vs. Tallman.
1068—Frankenberg vs. Bowery Fire Insurance Company.	1030—Waters vs. Austen et al.
874—McCourt vs. D. D., E. B. and B. R. R. Co.	1064—Bull's Head Bank, New-York, vs. Barhyte et al.
1002—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.	924—Furlong vs. Allen.
884—Lammon, Administrator, vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.	996—Fisk, Executrix, vs. New-Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.
730—Urbach vs. Doughady.	852—Blanchard vs. Brigham.
	1294—De Zea vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.	1543—Cohen vs. O'Connor.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.	1173—McGuire vs. Grant.
3627—Seligman vs. S. & N. Alabama R. R. Co.	344—Koehr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4205—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.	1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
4065—Murtha vs. The Mayor, &c.	2417—Houston vs. Washburn.
4226—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.	2355—Mauzner vs. Tone.
4136—Liddy vs. The Mayor, &c.	3396—Osborn vs. Dreyfus.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.	3493—Dreyfus vs. Osborn.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.	866—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4042—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c.	1612—Washington Ice Co. vs. Stever.
4237—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.	2175—Christal vs. Driggs.
4238—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.	2550—Latazs vs. Western Ins. Co.
4268—Perris vs. The Mayor, &c.	1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
4269—Same vs. Same.	723—Horsman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4270—Same vs. Same.	410—Schwarts vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4098—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	4198—Mech. Nat. Bank vs. Ryckman, Jr.
2277—Perry, Adm'x, vs. Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	97—Bender vs. Everard.
	1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
	2477—Witte vs. Brown.
	1264—Pomeroy vs. Roberts.
	3986—Oram vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Judge J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2750—Furlong vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.	78—Ely vs. Stilwell.
2668—International Life and Trust Co. vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	2744—Smith vs. Brague.
693—Hardenbergh vs. Cockroft.	3801—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1848—Gallett vs. Nichols.	2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor.	1753—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
	2570—Moller, &c., vs. Tuska.
	2571—Moller vs. Tuska.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1— —— vs. ——.	33— —— vs. ——.
6— —— vs. ——.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5261—Warts vs. Paradise.	5285—Valante vs. Hough et al.
2350—Star Linseed Oil Co. vs. Williams.	5286—Lansberg vs. Lansberg.
4339—Wolff vs. Haacke.	3994—Calcagnino vs. Ohm.
4988—Morrow et al. vs. Westchester Institute.	5335—Seeley vs. Keith Nickel-plating Co.
4477—Rudolphy vs. Tilden et al.	5116—Goodwin et al. vs. Weis et al.
3896—Woolf vs. Prime.	5120—Josephie vs. Koehler.
3523—Heath vs. Whitney.	5159—Ashbury vs. Leach et al.
3782—Ash vs. Clark.	
5211—Scofield vs. Davis.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4708—Murphy et al. vs. McInacht.	4804—Dexter vs. Ely et al.
5093—O'Donnell vs. Flanagan.	1608—Stratton vs. Davidson.
5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.	4487—Bless Sewing-machine Company vs. Maillard.
5117—Nelson, Jr., et al. vs. Goelling.	4710—Gibson vs. Peck et al.
5178—Schlumpf vs. Smyth.	5477—Lang et al. vs. Wilson.
4141—Sieger vs. Bassford.	5478—Same vs. Same, impleaded.
2874—Johnston vs. Gill.	4525—Wightman vs. Tilt et al.
5091—Shaw et al. vs. Doscher.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2084—Weiss vs. Sulzer.	5315—Christaler vs. Anderson et al.
5022—Fuerth vs. Altmayer.	5045—Burns et al. vs. Dempsey.
3965—Freeman vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.	5041—Frazer vs. Aleer.
5001—Krikawa vs. Suchy.	5072—Conklin vs. Trimble.
5213—Herring vs. Simonsfeld, impleaded.	5069—Thurber vs. Williams.
5289—Schwarts vs. Godshand.	5113—Carmody vs. McGinn.
5370—Seer vs. Chamberlain, Jr.	4902—Ross vs. Finan.
5430—Klurghers et al. vs. Samuel.	4785—Pfeifer vs. Buckheister.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Spier, J.

Sayn vs. Sayn; motion for a stay of proceedings; denied with costs.

Howell vs. Griswold; motion in both cases denied with costs.

Badenhop vs. McCahill; let the order granted on the 2d day of June be vacated.

O'Brien vs. Merchants' Insurance Co.; motion for a new trial overruled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Murray vs. Walsh; motion denied without costs.

Bower vs. Handren; motion granted on ... plaintiff file security for costs.

Whiteman vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; ... randum.

Treadway vs. Longstreet; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Inslee vs. Hampton; memorandum for counsel.

Martin vs. McDermott; motion denied. (Mem.)

Lupton vs. Smith; motion granted with $10 costs.

Man vs. Fielding; granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money; 92⅞@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½; do., Preferred, 48.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28.

3 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@92⅞ for money; 92⅞ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 28¼@28½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 72½c.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 11.... Erie Railway Shares, 28¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29@29¼.

FRANKFORT, June 10—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including ... bales for export and speculation; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, 8 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 8 11-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Lard, 51s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d. Provisions—Lard, 51s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 66s. 6d. ₱ tierce.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 10—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 41s.@41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, £28 10s.@£29 ₱ ton.

HAVANA, June 10.—Spanish Gold, 230@232. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 119@121 premium; Short Sight, do., 123@125 premium; 60 days, Gold, 142@143 premium; Short Sight, do., 146@148 premium; on London, 173@175 premium; on Paris, 144@145 premium. Freights—Per hhd. of Sugar, loading at Havana, for the United States, $4 25@$4 50; do., from ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, $5 25@$5 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, loading at Havana, for the United States, $3 25; do., from ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, $3 50@$3 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 17½c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 741 bales; gross, 741 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 73,078 bales.

MOBILE, June 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, to France, 256 bales; coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,505 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 10.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 135 bales; exports, coastwise, 271 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, 10,250 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 69 bales; gross, 69 bales; sales, 370 bales; stock, 15,213 bales.

GALVESTON, June 10.—Cotton easy; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 64 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,102 bales.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Dry Goods at Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have decided to commence TO-DAY, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874, and continue daily to the end of July, a sale of

Spring and Summer Fabrics,

based on a more extensive and general character than those ordinarily announced. Positively the newest, freshest, and most tasteful goods only will be offered. The REDUCTIONS will actually represent 25 per cent. and 33 1-3 per cent. from prices which have been unusually low during the past six months.

Besides their regular stock, they have recently made in Europe an immense purchase of the latest and most elegant

Parisian Novelties,

Composed in part of
1,000 pieces All-Wool, fine fancy

Dress Goods,

never before offered, adapted both by weight and soft texture for Summer or Fall wear. These UNPARALLELED BARGAINS will be opened at 50c. per yard, their actual value being 75c. and 85c.

350 pieces

Melange Camel's Hair

At 40c. per yard; actual value 60c.
Black, Plain, and Fancy

SILKS

at correspondingly reduced prices.
JAPANESE BROCHE SILKS, 35c. per yard, formerly 60c.
500 pieces PRINTED PIQUES at 20c. per yard, formerly 35c.
500 pieces 28-inch SEERSUCKERS at 12 1-2c. per yard.
50 Cases

Standard Prints

will be opened at 8c. per yard.

Black Iron Grenadines,

Perfectly reliable, at 45c. and 50c. per yard.
All silk BLACK GRENADINES, 50c. per yard, extraordinary bargains.
20 cases black double-faced ALPACAS, at 50c. per yard, good value for 75c.

The unusually early date this offering has been determined on will enable friends and customers before leaving for the country, and those residing out of the City, to secure the greatest bargains ever presented.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
☞ The largest of the kind in the country.

JUNE CLEARING SALE,

Preparing for semi-annual inventory.
CLEARING out sale of Straw Goods.
CLEARING out sale of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
CLEARING out sale of Laces and Embroideries.
CLEARING out sale of White Goods.
CLEARING out sale of Hosiery and Gloves.
CLEARING out sale of Ribbons and Millinery Goods.
CLEARING out sale of House-furnishing Goods.
CLEARING sale of House-keeping Goods.
CLEARING out sale of China and Glass-ware.
CLEARING out sale of Silver-plated Ware.
CLEARING out sale of Notions and Small Wares.
CLEARING out Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods.
CLEARING out sale of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
CLEARING out sale of Ladies' Ties and Neck-wear.
CLEARING out sale of Book and Stationery Stock.
CLEARING out sale of Ladies' Underclothing.
All made on Wheeler & Wilson machine.
CLEARING out sale of Ladies' Suits.

Our La Forge Glove, (two button,) 98 cents a pair, every pair warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.
☞ It will pay you well to go to Macy's every day.
☞ You have not seen New-York if you have not been to Macy's.
☞ Goods delivered free, as usual.
☞ Special attention paid to cash orders by mail or otherwise.
☞ A discount made to milliners, dress-makers, and the trade.
☞ We have no branch house in any part of the United States, never did have one, and never will.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL SALE
OF

EMBROIDERIES

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY DOYLIES AND TABLE-CLOTHS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

A. T. SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.
NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR IS OUT for Summer. Subscribe now. ONE DOLLAR a year, and ONE DOLLAR'S worth of PATTERNS given as premium. Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 50th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. & BERGEN, Proprietors.

NO. 871 BROADWAY, AGAINST ... New ... goods. Call and see.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Fate—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hamlet—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Lady of the Lake—Mr. E. Eddy, Joe. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Seven Dwarfs—Variety.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The opening chapters of Mr. William Black's *new story, "A Fight for a Wife," an original story written for this journal, will be published in* The Times *of Sunday next, and completed the following week.*

The Moiety bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 3. The text of the bill as amended will be found in another column. It repeals all provisions of the law under which moieties or other share of fines, penalties, or forfeitures have been paid to informers or Federal officers, and it directs that in future the proceeds of all seizures, fines, &c., shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury is vested with the discretion of determining within certain limits what shall be considered "suitable compensation" for the detection of smuggling by Custom-house officers, and for information given by outside parties, which may lead to the discovery or prevention of frauds upon the revenue. In the case of seizures of goods in the act of being smuggled, the reward is not to exceed one-half of their net proceeds. Compensation to informers is not, in any case, to exceed $5,000. In making the award to informers, the Secretary of the Treasury is to be guided by the certificate of the court having cognizance of the proceedings consequent upon the information which is to be paid for. It is made a misdemeanor for Custom-house officers to participate in the gains of informers. A specified business book or paper, moved for by the Prosecuting Attorney and ordered by the Judge, must be produced in court under penalty of the allegations on which the motion is based being taken as confessed. Such book or paper will not, however, be allowed to pass from the custody of the owner, except in so far as may be necessary for its examination in court.

In addition to these provisions, intended for the protection of importers, the bill contains the following among other safeguards against fraud. Every clearly proved attempt to evade the payment of duties is punishable by a fine of not less than $50, and not more than $5,000, or by a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both fine and imprisonment. The case or package containing the merchandise to which the fraud related is alone to be forfeited, instead of the entire invoice, as heretofore. The manner of giving affidavits in regard to the correctness of any invoice or valuation is carefully defined, and the proceedings to be taken in cases of alleged fraud are made as expeditious as possible. The period of three years is made the statutory limit within which all proceedings must be taken for the recovery of duties, &c., except the absence of the accused person from the country should interpose delays to the process of law. The amendments inserted in the bill by the Senate will not, it is assumed, be immediately accepted by the House. The bill must, therefore, pass the ordeal of a conference committee. It is not anticipated, however, that any difficulty will be experienced in coming to an agreement under which all its essential features will be retained.

The result which we anticipated has been attained in the matter of the distribution of the Geneva award. Mr. Butler has succeeded in forcing through the House a bill entirely at variance with that passed by the Senate, and one, we may add, which, if it became a law, would be grossly discreditable to the American people. It proceeds on the theory that the money obtained from Great Britain to pay certain specified losses need not be used for that purpose at all; that claims ruled out at Geneva may be accepted at Washington; that parties whose claims were a distinct part of the case of the United States at Geneva may be refused a hearing, except on conditions that cannot be fulfilled; and that the United States may, if it choose, pocket the money. Anything more likely to bring the cause of arbitration into disrepute we cannot conceive. But as Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, grandiloquently said yesterday, this is in accordance with "those high conceptions of the dealings of nations that have been crystallized into the adage that 'the King can do no wrong,'" which means that if a Government can wrong its citizens, it may. Much was said of the influence of the insurance companies in this matter. Our own judgment is that the lobby was maintained principally by a ring of speculators in war claims, of which Mr. Butler, for reasons of his own, was the champion.

Complaints of the never-ending "gas nuisance" come to us from so many sources that we are once more obliged to call upon the Board of Health to pay immediate attention to the subject. The assertion is made that poisonous refuse in large quantities is discharged into the East River at the foot of Twenty-first street, and that the neighborhood for a long distance round is rendered almost uninhabitable in consequence. The last time we published complaints about this nuisance the Chairman of the Gas Company denied that any "poisonous refuse" was discharged into the river, said that the bad smells did not proceed from their works, and challenged an investigation. It is quite time that the nuisance was brought to an end, whatever may be its cause. In this weather it is rather hard to be obliged to close all doors and windows to avoid the risk of being poisoned, and even then to have the house filled with horrible odors. We publish to-day two letters out of some scores which we have received on this subject, and we trust they will be sufficient to induce the Board of Health to interfere in behalf of a large class of our citizens.

Public baths are a necessity in every great City, and it is well known that New-York is very inadequately supplied with these appliances for the health and comfort of the people. Thus far we have had but two of these baths, and some idea of the immense demand upon them may be gained from the fact that last year they accommodated 685,165 bathers, while the number was even greater in the previous summer. During the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Biglin secured the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of four additional public baths, at an expense not exceeding $60,000, and Commissioner Van Nort has asked this amount from the Board of Apportionment, in order that he may carry out the provisions of the law without delay. The money should be appropriated at once, so that these new baths may be ready for use during the present Summer. The amount which is demanded for them will not seem extravagant when it is known that the two we now have cost about $40,000. Action in this matter has already been delayed too long, and the authorities should now endeavor to make up for lost time.

A vote has been taken in the French Assembly which ought to lead to an early dissolution of that body. The new Government adopted the Municipal bill of their predecessors, and the votes on its leading details are therefore regarded as indications of the hold possessed by the Cabinet on the majority of the Assembly. It has failed to secure the support of that majority on the vital provision of the bill fixing the age at which a voter is qualified to exercise the municipal suffrage. The change of the age of citizenship from twenty-one to twenty-five was one of the chief devices relied on by the Conservatives for the restriction of that universal suffrage which had proved itself so decidedly inclined to Republicanism. A similar principle, embodied in the General Election law, will doubtless meet the same fate. The attachment of the Bonapartists to the integrity of universal suffrage is unquestionably the cause of this new victory for the radical Left. It ought to be sufficient to convince Marshal MacMahon that the prospect of governing France through any combination of the present Assembly is hopelessly gone, and that an appeal to the people is the only escape from the political deadlock with which he is again confronted.

There was a State Convention in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, of the "Independent Reform" Party, which is understood to be an outgrowth of the Granger movement. If the convictions of this party are correctly reflected in the platform which was adopted, it is not likely to acquire much strength with the people. The declarations in regard to free trade and finance were especially foolish, and not content with the load which it had thus assumed, the convention added to its burdens by asking Ex-Gov. Palmer to make a speech, thus making him a leader in the new "party." It appears to have been a wonderful speech which Gen. Palmer made. He abused everybody and everything, and although he did not say it in so many words, it was evidently his belief that affairs would never be in decent shape again until he is made a Governor or Senator at least. The people of Illinois and of the country have had enough of Gen. Palmer. The fact that he has been taken up by the new "party" proves that it is managed by scheming politicians for their own interests, and the people will not be slow to perceive the fact.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PICTURE.

We invite the attention of all our readers, and especially of those who are Republicans, to the letter of our correspondent in Charleston, published this morning. It describes clearly, but in moderate language some of the acts of F. J. Moses, Jr., the present Governor of South Carolina. In this description Republicans are particularly interested, because Moses is now Governor of South Carolina by Republican votes, and because, after a career of unexampled infamy, he is announced as the probable Republican candidate for another election. If there is any force in the opinion of the Republican Party throughout the North to check such an outrage, it should be brought to bear as promptly and as vigorously as possible. If the men who control the Republican organization in South Carolina are blind to the offense they are committing against their own State and their fellow-citizens, it is not likely that they will pay a great deal of attention to the protests of the people of the North; but they are not wholly independent of public opinion, and a general expression of condemnation may awaken them to some consequences of their wicked folly that they will not care to face.

The facts which our correspondent gives us are in the main derived from Mr. Chas. W. Buttz, the State Solicitor, and they have come officially to that gentleman's knowledge. From these it will be seen that Moses has been guilty of a great variety of offenses, and of conduct which was not only in violation of the law, but was treacherous, cowardly, corrupt, and mean. Take one instance: Having occasion to buy a newspaper, (it will be observed that Mr. Moses has an idea not unlike that of some other politicians of the value and function of newspapers, and was bent on possessing an "organ,") he appointed a negro boy Treasurer of Orangeburg County, and directed him to collect taxes enough to meet a payment on the newspaper, and to hand them over to the seller thereof. This the unfortunate boy did, and received for the money thus diverted from the treasury the Governor's warrant, or order, on the Treasurer, which, when presented, proved to be worthless. The poor fellow was thereupon unable to make his accounts straight, and was arrested as a defaulter. Moses advised him to plead guilty, and told him he would protect him and pardon him, which he might have done quite consistently with his general use of the pardoning power. But the boy refused. The facts coming to the knowledge of the State Solicitor, the boy was indicted for an attempt at larceny, and the Governor was indicted for aiding him. This was the indictment that the Governor sought to resist with the negro militia. How do our Northern Republican friends like to be associated, though never so remotely, with so thoroughgoing and contemptible a scoundrel as this? Do they think it can properly be regarded as no concern of ours and theirs that the Republican Party in South Carolina has made him Governor once, and is asked to do so again? We shall probably be told by the Democrats that the only way to avoid association with Moses is to leave the party he professes to belong to. We do not see that. On the contrary, a much better way, it seems to us, would be to drive Moses out, and all who are like him, or who support him. Because, if we were to leave the Republican Party to rid ourselves of him, we should either have to retire from politics, or go to the party that is led by Mr. Fernando Wood. That would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. We prefer to see what can be done first toward suppressing Moses and his species.

We do not suppose it is an easy task, but it is not an impossible one. Moses commands very great resources. He controls the criminal classes by his pardons; he buys up a certain number of the journals of the State; he is in league with the corrupt politicians of both races; he uses the people's money against the people themselves; he is in many ways a desperate and powerful criminal. But he is not worse than Tweed was in the zenith of his power, and his overthrow, with that of the gang which he leads, is only a question of time. It is true that the percentage of ignorant voters is greater in South Carolina than it ever was here, and the difficulty is proportionately greater than that with which New-York had to contend. But public opinion can ultimately be instructed and aroused, and when that shall have been done, the fate of Moses and his people is sealed. The first step in that direction is a complete repudiation of the man by the Republican Party of the North. Let it be understood that his profession of Republicanism only makes him so much the more offensive. Let his supporters know that they can find no favor for the offense they are committing against decency and public virtue on the score of their nominal attachment to the Republican Party. The vast majority of that party are honest and lovers of honesty, and they desire no fellowship with rogues. If the Republicans of the South can be made to appreciate the hearty scorn with which their Northern associates look upon the career of Moses, they would regard him differently. That, we are confident, is the first step, and we appeal to all our party friends for their aid in getting it taken.

NOTES FROM THE LOCAL BUDGET.

If the revised local estimates for the year are conspicuous for their lack of intelligible arrangement, they leave but little to be desired in the matter of detail. The following points, culled from some seventy pages of facts and figures, have some claim to separate mention. For the benefit of the collective wisdom of the Common Council, the people are charged in salaries $217,000 a year. Of this amount $32,000 is claimed by the Aldermen, in obvious disregard of the spirit of the law, for their extra pay as Supervisors. The Board of Assistant Aldermen costs in salaries $99,000 a year, but there is some consolation in the reflection that this burden ends with the close of 1874. The Aldermen and Supervisors contrive to spend $39,000 a year for printing their proceedings and documents. The armories do not call for a million a year for repairs, as they used to do under Ring rule, but they still need the preposterously large sum, for that purpose, of $100,000 a year. Some of the swindling armory leases effected by the Ring have been broken, but enough of them remain to bring up the annual amount of rent paid for armories to $282,500.

The Mayor contrives to spend for clerk hire in his office the amount of $20,000 a year, and asks in addition the modest allowance of $10,000 for "contingencies." This is exclusive of the expenses of that precious device for harassing merchants known as the Bureau of Permits, which costs $17,500 per annum. The aggregate salary of the Corporation Counsel amounts to $18,000 a year, in addition to his share of the fees in street-opening proceedings. The lighting of the old wards of the City, exclusive of the parks, now costs $650,000 a year; it used to cost over a million. People who complain of the existence of obstructions in the streets and avenues will be interested in knowing that $2,500 a year is appropriated for their removal. For repairing pavements the estimate is $150,000. The City employs fifteen water policemen, at a cost of $15,000 a year. The care and maintenance of Central Park cost $444,500 a year. The Department of Charities and Correction spends on salaries an annual sum of $352,000.

The Police Department has in its employment, exclusive of the street-cleaning force, some 2,800 persons, whose salaries reach the aggregate of $3,258,410 a year. Without reckoning the force in the annexed district, which is to be cleaned by contract, the Street-cleaning Bureau employs 873 persons, and of these only 600 are engaged in sweeping the streets. The men who do the sweeping cost $374,400 a year, while it takes $566,067 to pay for overseers, carters, scow management, &c. If the sweepers succeed in keeping busy all the enormous force who dispose of the results of their labor, they are certainly not overpaid at $12 a week. What becomes of their wages during the Winter months, when neither sweepers nor carters are visible, is one of those problems which still await solution. The publication of the *City Record* costs $42,000 a year, of which $25,000 goes for printing, and $12,000 is expended on salaries and the inevitable "contingencies." The six Police Courts of the City cost, in salaries, $171,880 a year, and the five District Civil Courts cost an average of $20,000 a year each. The new Court established to provide "for the arbitration of mercantile disputes in the port of New-York," asks for an appropriation for the last eight months of the year of $10,000, and the Sheriff appears with a modest reminder that the amount required to pay his claims for the year against the County of New-York will be from $95,000 to $100,000. Details in regard to this charge are not vouchsafed, though they are obviously essential to its proper understanding.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The mixed-school clause in the Civil Rights bill has had an excellent effect. It has attracted much attention to the subject of colored schools in the South, and to the capacity of the negro for intellectual improvement. A really great work has been accomplished among the freedmen since the close of the war—a work which is but the earnest of things to come, and which no right-minded man would willingly see for an instant hindered by inexpedient legislation. Anything tending to embarrass or cripple the present gratifying educational progress of the blacks would be as criminal as it would be foolish.

Tennessee has for many years been ranked among the illiterate States of the Union. It has raised up mighty men, giants intellectually and physically, and has proved itself capable of astonishing development; but, until recently, its provision for the education of the masses of its citizens has been meagre, inefficient, and mainly confined to large cities and towns. When it began to provide for the whites throughout the State it perceived that the blacks must also be cared for. It is interesting to note how and when that provision has been made. And we get an excellent glimpse of the present status of the freedmen's education in Nashville from a report recently issued by Mr. G. W. Hubbard, who has had much experience in teaching among the colored people. He does not hesitate to declare that "a careful comparison of pupils of almost unmixed African descent with those who are nearly white shows that there is but little, if any, difference in their intellectual capacity." He finds that colored pupils who, at home, have not the ample surroundings of books, papers, and magazines allotted to most white children, yet make quite as rapid advance in their studies, and denies expressly that they fail in the higher grades. Instances, indeed, are not rare in which the negro scholars have given their white companions a hard race to keep up with them.

The history of education among the colored people of Nashville is remarkable, and shows what an advance has been made in a decade. Nashville, occupied by the Federal troops at an early period of the war, was one of the first places where the experiment of educating freedmen was tried. In 1862 colored schools were opened, and in 1863 the United Presbyterian Mission, beginning its work in that city, found eight or ten thousand starving negro refugees there. The mission fed the hungry, and then opened a free school. From that time forward until the city resolved to give the negroes free instruction, the labors of this mission, of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief, and Pittsburg Freedmen's Aid Commissions, and other organizations, were incessant and fruitful. Of course there were ostracism and insult for those who undertook the work, and this was at times manifest even after the municipality had decided in favor of free colored schools. The spirit of prejudice and bitterness has now nearly passed away, and can only be revived by legislation which insisted upon the co-education of the races. Nashville, in 1867 passed an ordinance providing that the colored schools shall enjoy the same privileges, and be governed by the same regulations, as white schools. The city has, up to the present time, expended about $100,000 for the negro; and to this the Freedmen's Bureau has added $50,000; while religious and benevolent associations have given nearly $200,000. Twenty-five hundred children have been educated in the Belle View Colored School since it was established. The negro has learned the importance of educating himself, and his efforts to obtain an education have not a little heightened the zeal which the whites are beginning to feel, even in the remotest parts of the State, with regard to education.

Sentiment in the South on this subject has certainly undergone a great change. When, in 1867, the Methodist Episcopal Church, which did noble work for the freedmen, wished to secure a site for school buildings in towns near Nashville, many people objected, and hinted that it would not be safe to start "nigger schools" there, so the project was abandoned. There were occasional menaces of the same kind in Nashville. Now the colored Tennesseeans can point with pride to the Central Tennessee College, which has, during the nine years of its existence, sent out hundreds of colored students so well educated that they have engaged in teaching in other States, and has a theological department of which no Church need be ashamed. They can point to the Fisk University, which has also done a wonderful work in preparing colored teachers for the task of educating their own race, which supplied teachers for nine thousand pupils in 1873, and which has vigorous classes in Greek, science, and the higher mathematics. It is evident that Nashville is to be one of the centres from which will radiate the influences that are to redeem hundreds of thousands of blacks from the immorality and idleness consequent upon their ignorant condition. The great want among the colored people has been teachers of their own race, not only because there have not been enough available white instructors, but because the colored laborers enter upon their work with a fervor and earnestness all the more intense because of their own recent emancipation from an ignorant condition, and because, wherever they settle, free schools are certain soon to blossom around them. The fact that such encouraging success has crowned the establishment of all grades of schools for the African race in the capital of Tennessee is doubtless one of the especial reasons for the remonstrances against the "mixed school" clause in the Civil Rights bill, which have come from some of the best known liberals in the State.

OLD-FASHIONED EDUCATION.

The numerous college commencements which take place about this time of year always attract a particular degree of interest to the subject of education. We propose in this article to speak of the mental training of youth as it was conducted forty or fifty years ago. Great changes, in regard to plans and methods of promoting intellectual development, have occurred in that period. Many of these alterations have unquestionably been for the better. It will do no harm to look back and inquire whether they have all been so.

One of the most prominent points in education in former years, as compared with the present time, was its greater simplicity. There were not half so many studies. There were fewer books. There was much less machinery. The appliances for instruction in those days were such as would now appear to many people not only altogether insufficient, but ludicrously primitive. This was the case in almost every department, from colleges to primary schools. One of our largest colleges, for instance, in former times would have presented a most curious contrast to a "university" of the present day; and the change in some other classes of institutions has been still greater than in colleges.

In connection with the simplicity of old-fashioned education, was the greater degree to which pupils were expected to depend on their own efforts. There was a good deal of meaning in the old word "schoolmaster," as compared with the more euphonious title, "teacher." An old-fashioned pedagogue expected his boys to puzzle out things for themselves. He seldom allowed them to make use of *his* brains when they could employ their own. In the enforcement of this latter process, he was materially assisted by the character of the school-books used. The principle acted upon by the authors of such productions was not so much that of adapting the language of the books to the ideas of the learners, as of making the learners adapt their ideas to the language of the books. The question what a boy learned was apt, in schools, to be considered of entirely subordinate importance to the inquiry by what process he learned it. A very slight advance in knowledge, produced by his own intellectual struggles, was usually considered of far more value than much greater attainments reached by the direct assistance of others.

Another element of old-fashioned education, as compared with that of modern days, was what many people would consider its much less "practical" character. The word "practical," with great numbers of persons, almost invariably has a pretty direct reference to dollars and cents. This is very apt to be its meaning when applied to education. The mental training of former days was, in this sense, generally much less "practical" than now. Indeed, there was far less opportunity for it. The innumerable applications of science to the ordinary employments of life which we now see were, most of them, not even thought of. If, for instance, a boy who intended to be a farmer went to an academy, it was most certainly not with a view of learning agricultural chemistry. Youths who were to enter one of "the three learned professions," it is true, went through college with reference to that object, just as they do now. But, apart from these cases, the training which was expected to make a boy able to earn his own living was, with the exception of the first rudiments of education, almost entirely obtained from sources independent of his school studies.

The characteristics which we have here mentioned are often regarded as among the most decided defects of old-fashioned education. In some respects this view is correct; in others it is very fallacious. That the old-fashioned simplicity was accompanied by very great incompleteness—that the required dependence of the pupils upon their own efforts was often not realized, and even when attained was frequently reached by too great sacrifices of other objects, and sometimes by the exercise of revolting cruelty—and that there was frequently a very disadvantageous want of connection between the knowledge a boy acquired from books and the knowledge he needed for the purpose of making his living, are facts which it would be impossible to deny. But with all this, the absence of needless and perplexing complications, the promotion of originality of thought and self-dependence, and the inculcation of the great truth that education is valuable for other purposes than money-making, were features in old-fashioned education of which we should be glad to see more in the popular ideas upon the subject in our own day.

YACHT RACING.

For several years it has been our duty to remind our yacht clubs to carefully choose a season for their chief regattas when it is safe to anticipate that there will be a smooth sea and no wind. It almost invariably happens, at any rate, that there is no wind on the days in June which are selected for these affairs, and the so-called regattas are nothing more than drifting matches, which afford no chance for the display of seamanship or of the sailing qualities of vessels. The regatta of the Atlantic Club yesterday repeated an old story in these particulars. We shall probably have the same record to-day of the New-York Club races to-day, which form the chief event of the season.

Because our yachtsmen cling so tenaciously to the month of June for their regattas, no one would be foolish enough to assume that they dislike to meet a rough sea and a strong breeze. Everybody knows they do not, and the best proof of the fact is that matches are generally appointed for a season when both may be expected, and are generally encountered. If the yachtsmen were to consult only their own inclinations, the regattas would doubtless be fixed for a time when they would be races in fact as well as name. The selection of June was originally made, no doubt, for the purpose of affording a holiday to the friends of the clubs without subjecting them to the discomforts of sea sickness, and it has been adhered to from mere force of habit. If some progressive member of the New-York Yacht Club, which is the leader in these matters, were to make a stand in favor of having their regattas early in May or late in September, we have no doubt he would carry his point. There is no excitement or pleasure to either spectators or yachtsmen in the drifting in a dead calm.

Yachting is a noble recreation, worthy of all possible encouragement, and the annual regattas properly managed could be made a powerful means to that end. People do not build yachts and sail them merely for the pleasure of ownership and sailing. The *éclat* excited by public interest in the sport is alone sufficient to increase the number of our yachts and improve them. This interest can be sustained in no more effectual way than by contests which shall really test the sailing qualities of the competing vessels. We must repeat the advice we have given our yachtsmen in previous years, and ask them to fix their regattas for a time when a stiff breeze may be reasonably expected, and when they will have an opportunity of doing justice to their beautiful vessels. In the meantime we wish them a more favorable wind to-day than was obtained by the yachts which were out yesterday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GAS NUISANCE AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "S." expresses himself strongly in respect to the gas nuisance; but his language is far short of the reality of this insufferable subject of complaint. It is certainly time for action in this matter by the Board of Health. They must attend to it, or be regarded with contempt for their inefficiency. The Times has done all that it can do in this matter except to reiterate its demand. It has published numerous letters on the subject, full statements of the evil by its special reporters, and enforces its appeal by powerful editorials. Corporations pay little attention to such appeals. To avoid a just expense they will expose the occupants of half the City to loss of property in the depreciation of real estate, to loss of health, and a thousand vexations which might all be avoided by a simple discharge of an obvious duty. On the complaint of a citizen the Board of Health will cause a heap of rubbish to be removed from a neighbor's yard. If the board is created for any sanitary purpose whatever, it certainly should be required promptly and effectively to abate this gas nuisance, of the existence of which as a constant injury and disgrace to the City it must be well informed. If we are not mistaken, it has had its exammations and made its reports on this subject. Why does it not abate the nuisance so loudly and justly complained of?

A Citizen of the Fifteenth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have added to the obligations under which the people of this City rest, by again calling attention to the fearful and dangerous nuisance caused by the discharge of poisonous refuse matter in the East River, at Twenty-first street.

For many days the air has been poisoned with this vile odor, and it seems that there must be some general and united action on the part of the citizens and the Board of Health toward the Gas Company, to compel a respect for the rights and health of the inhabitants of this City.

Of what avail are street-cleanings and sanitary regulations of the Board of Health—which cost the City more than a million of dollars—if a single corporation, upon the mere plea of economy in the administration of its affairs, can render all their efforts nugatory, and fill the air with poisons which embitter the daily life of the people, and increase greatly the bills of mortality.

R.

THE MANIFESTO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid the strong movement against inflation, there is a risk of forgetting another thing not less dangerous to the country and the public welfare (the only object, I suppose, of specie payments,) namely, empiricism.

The President's programme includes two principal propositions—first, A repeal of the Legal-tender act, to be operative on the 1st of July, 1875. It seems surprising that the most moderate reasoning powers should not see the consequences of such a step. The legal-tender and national bank notes amount to $750,000,000 and the bank deposits to about $600,000,000, while the banks hold nearly $900,000,000 of bills receivable. It is deliberately proposed to annihilate every medium for the legal satisfaction of this vast amount of obligations except the $81,000,000 of coin in the Treasury. There seems to be a crude idea that paper which is not redeemable or a legal tender can be used as money; but this is an error. Gold coin will not and never does circulate as money without being a legal tender. A man who gives a note does not concern himself about the value of what he promises to pay; but one point is indispensable, that the law shall declare him free when he has tendered a certain article. Gold coin is therefore made a legal tender in all countries, not from convenience, but from necessity. Most European countries have at this moment a double standard, and are trying to get rid of silver as a legal tender. But small as is the difference between the two metals, it never occurs to them to do this by merely repealing the legal-tender quality of silver. They know perfectly well that the latter would be instantly demonetized, and that therefore they must have on hand, if they would avoid disaster, gold coin enough to supply its place. Such an operation would be trifling, however, compared with the immediate demonetization of our paper.

The Bank of England note was a legal tender during the long restriction, and is now everywhere in the Kingdom except at the Issue Department. The Bank of France note has been a legal tender since 1870, and the management know full well that before they can dispense with that quality they must have coin enough on hand to meet any possible run. The President says that instead of gold being quoted at a premium, our paper would be quoted at a discount. Yes, and for precisely that reason the latter could no longer be used as money. Gold is now quoted in this apparently absurd manner, because everything must be quoted in the money of a country, whether a legal tender or convertible into such. Houses, horses, grain, cloth are quoted in money, but money is never quoted in those articles, or it would cease to be money, the measure of market value, the legal satisfier of debts.

The fact is, that the advocates of specie payments are hurting their case by charging the evil of our paper-money, to its being a legal tender. It is neither in that nor even in its being inconvertible. See how little the Bank of France note has suffered from both those qualities, notwithstanding the war and the subsequent financial operations. It was quite possible to have kept our paper, by limiting its quantity, on a par with gold coin, though not convertible into it. The real evil was in the issue of immense quantities in preference to selling bonds, and this is the evil to be remedied. Let us, therefore, urge contraction by funding as steadily and as fast as you please; but, for heaven's sake, don't talk of repealing the Legal-tender act before we are prepared for redemption.

The President's second point is the withdrawal of all notes less than $10. I suppose that, including fractional currency, the amount thus circulating in the hands of the people cannot be less than one hundred and fifty millions, the place of which, unless we are to go back to the postage-stampe and shin-plasters of the early days of the war, must be supplied by gold and silver. The only fund for this consists of eighty-one millions in the Treasury, and at this very time the President is allowing his Secretary to sell his receipts, not only preventing accumulation, but artificially depressing the price, stimulating the export of coin, reducing the cost of imports, and aggravating the grievance of the Western farmer.

Finally, there is a great deal of talk about the President expressing his opinions before a bill is presented to him for approval or veto. But how is a measure to be passed, involving the agreement of both branches of the Government, unless there is some concert of action between them? Is Congress to keep on passing measures at random, until they happen to hit the President's views; or would it be better for him to go to the Capitol and button-hole members privately in the lobbies? The discussion is tending directly to what will sooner or later appear to be an indispensable preliminary to a sound financial policy, the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury in Congress. One week of open debate—of intellectual conflict between the official representing the Executive policy and the individuals opposed to it, would do more to enlighten public opinion, and secure a point of departure, than the whole flood of newspaper and pamphlet discussion since the war.

Boston, Monday, June 8, 1874. G. B.

WHO WROTE "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW?"

At the last meeting of the London Shakespeare Society there was a discussion, starting from a paper by Rev. F. G. Fleay, M. A., upon the authorship of "The Taming of the Shrew," in regard to which we find in the *Athenæum* the following interesting letter from Mr. Furnivall, the distinguished English philologer, the editor of the great six-text Chaucer, and the life and soul of the Early English Text Society:

No. 3 St. George's Square, N. W., May 16, 1874.

That is a funny reproach of Mr. Fleay's against Mr. Dyce and me, for, in fact, not using Goldsmith's "History of England," but preferring Froude and Macaulay. In 1857 that very able American Shakespeare editor, Richard Grant White, investigated the structure of "The Taming of the Shrew" for himself, and gave his opinion on it. That opinion, Mr. Dyce, in his second edition of 1866, quoted (evidently with approval) as follows: "1863. Mr. Grant White is of opinion that 'in "The Taming of the Shrew" three hands, at least, are traceable; that of the author of the old play; that of Shakespeare himself, and that of a co-laborer. The first appears in the structure of the plot, and in the incident and dialogue of most of the minor scenes; to the last must be assigned the greater part of the love-business between *Bianca* and her two suitors; while to Shakespeare belong the strong clear characterization, the delicious humor, and the rich verbal coloring of the recast Induction, and all the scenes in which *Katharine* and *Petruchio* and *Grumio* are the prominent figures, together with the general effect produced by scattering lines and words and phrases here and there, and removing others elsewhere, throughout the rest of the play.'—*Introduction to 'The Taming of the Shrew'*" Dyce, iii., 13. One might have supposed that this Grant White view of the play, certainly true as it is, would have been taken as the starting-point of future critics. But, no; seventeen years after it had been put forth, Mr. Fleay ignores it, and not only starts from the incomplete Collier view of 1831, (which its suggester had partly given up,) but actually accuses Mr. Dyce of injustice, and me of pretending to originality, because we adopt the later, though now old view of 1857, (I adding scene-figures to it,) instead of the one it superseded, of 1631!

Again, Mr. Fleay did not even take the trouble to find out what Mr. Collier's view was in 1831, or ascertain that it was thought so little of by its suggester, that he left it out of at least his last edition of "Shakespeare," and wrote notes more or less inconsistent with it. Mr. Fleay quotes the view second-hand from Hallam in this form: "That Shakespeare had nothing to do with any of the scenes in which *Katharine* and *Petruchio* are not introduced," whereas what Mr. Collier really wrote was a much more modified statement; and here it is, from the *History of Dramatic Poetry*, iii. 78, ed. 1831: "I am, however, satisfied that more than one hand (perhaps at distant dates) was concerned in it, and that Shakespeare had little to do with any of the scenes in which *Katharine* and *Petruchio* are not engaged."

This view, as I say, Mr. Collier did not reproduce in his last edition of Shakespeare's works, but only said that the plot of "*The* Shrew" was obtained from "The Taming of *a* Shrew," and "that Shakespeare (in coalition *possibly* with some other dramatist, who wrote the portions which are admitted not to be in Shakespeare's manner) produced his 'Taming of the Shrew' soon after 'Patient Grissill' had been brought upon the stage in 1599," ii. 440. And again, "It is evident that Shakespeare made great use of the old comedy, both in his Induction and in the body of the play," p. 441. This vaguer "view" was further modified by Mr. Collier's mentioning, in his notes, lines as Shakespeare's that Mr. Fleay now agrees with me are spurious, in act i., sc. 1, sc. 2, pp. 454, 458, 464, and that "*Redime te captum* * * * is quoted by Shakespeare as it stands in the grammar," &c.

In the face of these facts, is it not almost incredible that Mr. Fleay should write of Mr. Collier's theory as "one fully published and ably developed long since," condemn a scholar like Mr. Dyce for doing injustice in "summarily dismissing" this theory, and sneer at me for not making myself acquainted with the facts of the case? Do not such charges recoil on the maker of them?

As to my producing as original "what I was pleased to call 'exact lines of demarcation' between Shakespeare's work and his coadjutor's," I never did so; but at our meeting (Mr. Fleay was not present) I *started with quoting or stating Mr. Grant White's view*, complained that Mr. Fleay's paper threw us back from it instead of carrying us forward, and then went on to work out Mr. Grant White's scheme through act and scene. The *Athenæum* report, being obliged to be so short, naturally neither mentioned Mr. Collier's superseded view nor Mr. Grant White's. Mr. Fleay's own report of his paper, in the *Academy* of April 25, page 408, containing a column all but nine lines, mentions Mr. Collier thus: "He (Mr. Fleay) also agreed with Mr. Collier as to the date of the production of the piece, viz. in 1600-1601."

In Mr. Fleay's paper of thirteen pages he also mentions Mr. Collier's name once, and once only, in the lines I have quoted before.

F. J. Furnivall.

This is not only interesting in itself, but rather funny; and the best of the joke is that Mr. Furnivall is the founder and director (or working President) of the Shakespeare Society, and Mr. Fleay one of its Executive Committee of six, and the man upon whom the society relied for most of its important work at first. And thus early in the history of their society these gentlemen are having a squabble, the cause of which is that their "Yankee" Vice President was seventeen years ahead of them.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD YESTERDAY.

THE DEBATE ON DR. GANSE'S RESOLUTION—AMENDMENTS OFFERED—VIEWS OF SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

At the opening of the Reformed Synod, this morning, Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, from a committee appointed at last Synod to raise an educational fund of $60,000 for the Theological Seminary, reported that the committee had raised $40,000.

The following-named were appointed as a committee to make arrangements for an Ecumenical Council, viz.: Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, D. D., Rev. P. Peltz, D. D., Elder W. J. Bacon, and Elder John W. Ferdon.

Rev. E. P. Terhune presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, which, among other things, recommended the selection of suitable teachers for the India field. The report also referred, in a highly eulogistic manner, to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.

Dr. Ganse's resolution, which was made the special order for Tuesday, and which favored the continuance of the conference committee upon the subject of church union, was next in order, and discussion opened again, Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, D. D., from the Classis of Kingston, leading off. He thought the idea of "absorption" was a great bugbear. He said Godspeed the day when Princeton College and Rutgers College would do the work of both.

Rev. Charles S. Hegeman was heartily in favor of a closer union with all the churches. But some say not an organic union. The churches are already one in unity, one in labor of action, and in spirit and love. This organic union does now exist and ought to exist, each church doing a particular work. He favored the laying of the whole thing upon the table to await the action of Providence.

Rev. Polhemus Van Wyck spoke next, and prided himself on his ancestry, which goes way back to the time of Luther. [Laughter.] Here Mr. Polhemus unrolled an immense parchment, and commenced to give the names of his ancestry, even as far back as 1,400, the Synod all the while being convulsed with laughter. He defied any man in the Synod to say that any change of name had ever been made in that honorable list, and he would not favor for a moment longer any consideration of the question of revision, by which anything of the old Reformed Church would be changed or "swamped up."

A recess was then taken.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Elder John Lyon, of Ellenville, addressed the Synod in opposition to the Ganse resolution. He said so far as the courtesy of dismissing the Presbyterian Committee is concerned he would illustrate. He styled the Presbyterian Church as the groom expectant, and the Reformed Church as the bride expectant. They have a consultation, when the bride opens the question as to what shall become of her property and her heir-looms in case of the marriage. They conclude she shall keep them, and finally she concludes she won't marry. The groom expectant asks her if he can't come and see her, and keep up the courtship, with a view to ultimate matrimony. The bride expectant, now resolved to be no longer such, replies: "You may come and see me, take tea with me, and I'll extend to you the hand of friendship, but no more courtship with ultimate matrimony in view." This, the speaker declared, was not discourteous.

Elder John H. Kirk next spoke, saying he represented Senator Frelinghuysen upon the floor of the Synod. He thought Dr. Ganse's resolution was an unfair one, and if the Synod votes for it it will agitate the Church from top to bottom. He did not wish the news to be telegraphed that this Synod has been discourteous to the Presbyterian Church. He read a letter from Senator Frelinghuysen, giving that gentleman's opinion relative to the transfer of the property of the Reformed Church in case of a union. The substance of the opinion thus rendered is that the Church would still maintain distinctive possession of its property, in other words, that though the majority might leave the minority, those adhering to the Church would still hold the property. The opinion closes as follows:

"It would manifestly be destructive of all ecclesiastical discipline, and a misuse of property acquired under certain conditions, to allow church organizations to change their ecclesiastical connection at will, by a majority vote, and to divert the property of the body to a different use from that to which it was supposed to be devoted."

Rev. David S. Sutphen offered the following as an amendment to Dr. Ganse's resolution:

Resolved, That the conference be continued for one year on the part of the Synod, and that ——— be the Synod's committee for the purpose of conferring upon the adjustment and revision of the articles of correspondence.

Resolved, That in deferring action on this subject till the indications of Divine Providence shall have shown our Church as ready to consummate any plan of union, if that time shall ever come, we take special care to express our affection for and our confidence in the Presbyterian Church, which has in a manner so courteous and honorable to ourselves made overtures to us on this subject.

Resolved, That our delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in North America, instructed to-day before that body to make a proposition to appoint a committee to meet with a committee of the Synod of our Church, to revise our articles of correspondence, with a view to such doctrinal expression to the close relations of our respective Churches in sentiment and polity, as well as to secure better cooperation to the work given us as sister branches of the Church of Christ.

Dr. Ganse, speaking to the amendment, said its adoption would in reality be the adoption of the minority report, and he opposed it strongly.

Mr. Sutphen explained his amendment. It continues the committee, and gives it a specific work to do, and the other matter will follow.

Dr. Peltz offered the following as a substitute to Mr. Sutphen's amendment:

Whereas, This Synod is constrained to believe that our Church is not prepared to effect an organic union with the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina; therefore

Resolved, That on this ground we must decline the appointment of a committee to continue the conference held at Princeton, and the committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Luther H. Van Dorn opposed the substitute, claiming it also sanctioned the minority report of the Conference Committee. He believed that the Reformed Church was better than the Presbyterian. The latter body is full of rationalism, of course, more corrupt. He referred to the Swing heresy case, and said that matter was not ended yet.

Mr. Sampson, of Brooklyn, a layman, said he was a Yankee and his wife was a Dutch woman. He was a Congregationalist and she was a Lutheran, and yet they happily "unionated" on the Dutch platform.

At the evening session, Dr. Peltz's amendment declaring that the Church is not prepared to effect an organic union with the Presbyterian Church North, and declining the appointment of a committee to continue the conference was carried by 60 to 50.

THE UNITARIAN COUNCIL.

CONVENTION OF THE NEW-YORK AND HUDSON RIVER CHURCHES AT NEWARK, N. J.

The New-York and Hudson River Unitarian Council assembled in the hall of the Church of All Souls, No. 710 Broad street, Newark, N. J., at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were about sixty delegates in attendance, and a number of ladies connected with the Church of All Souls were present. Among the gentlemen were Rev. John Tretwell, London; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., New-York; Rev. R. D. Burr, Yonkers; Rev. R. R. Shippen, Boston, and Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the conference, presided, and Rev. Mr. Burr acted as Secretary.

Upon opening the session, Dr. Bellows delivered an address, which he began by complimenting the Church of All Souls upon its rapid growth. He said that the church everywhere was acquiring members and prestige with its numbers. The past year had been a successful one, and many handsome churches had been reared for the dissemination of its faith. Success had not been confined to the conference then in session, but every conference throughout the country had a goodly share of it. In the Southern States the faith had taken a strong hold upon the public mind and had awakened much interest. The reverend gentleman thought that the members placed two much labor upon their ministers. He said that he believed there were hundreds of young men in the colleges who would, if awakened to the new life worked by the faith, offer themselves to the ministry. If the Church did nothing but show them the true religion, its occupation would be worthy of the angels.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bellows' address the reports from the various churches connected with the conference were submitted. That from the Church of All Souls, just admitted to the conference, was the first read. It reviewed the growth of the church, beginning at the time of the adoption of the articles of organization, March 11, 1874, with a membership of forty-one, and having now a maximum attendance of eighty, and an average attendance of about sixty. The report concluded by asking that the conference, by a formal vote, receive the church into its councils.

Reports were also submitted by Rev. Wm. Harrison, of Montclair; Rev. Mr. Camp, of Unity Chapel, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Burr, of Yonkers; Rev. Mr. Millen, of Albany, and a number of clergymen from other places within the jurisdiction of the Conference. The reports from all points were encouraging. Mr. Butler, of the Harlem Church, reported comparatively slow growth within the last three months. The average attendance at the church is about sixty and at the Sunday-school about thirty.

A resolution to raise $10,000 to aid in the erection of a church edifice in Albany elicited considerable discussion. Rev. Mr. Shippen, referring to the general conference to be held at Saratoga, said that if the attendance then was large enough, and the aid extended to the conference sufficiently liberal, it could raise the amount required by the Albany congregation. But, for the amount usually at the disposal of the conference, $10,000 was too much to contribute to the erection of a single church edifice. The conference, he said, had only about $40,000 annually at its disposal. If the money was to be raised there ought to be some special provision made for it.

Dr. Bellows said that the obligation to raise the money lay principally upon the New-York and Brooklyn congregations. This was an exceptional case. Albany offered to raise $20,000, provided the conference would contribute $10,000. The $20,000 had been raised.

The resolution to contribute the money was put and carried.

At this point the conference adjourned.

At the afternoon session Rev. G. H. Young read an essay entitled "Why have we a Unitarian Church," in which he contended that the Church had the true liberal religion, and stood upon a broader platform than any other. It accepted spiritualism as opposed to the growing materialism of the age, and was recommended by its practical religious working.

Rev. J. A. Farley, referring to the essay, said that there was too much mutual admiration among Unitarians. They could not assume to take the lead. Even the Roman Catholic Church, credited with narrowness and bigotry, admitted of liberalism, and he knew of a priest who had admitted that a Protestant was as good a Christian as himself.

A resolution that the request of the Church of All Souls to be admitted to the conference be granted was unanimously adopted; and another, thanking God for having restored the health of the President, after which the conference adjourned.

THE "KIRK" SYNOD IN CANADA.

THE PROGRESS OF UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 10.—At the Kirk of Scotland Synod, to-day, Principal Snodgrass reported that the joint committee of both Churches had met, and unanimously agreed to amend the basis of union, and requested leave to have the papers printed before discussion, which was granted. The basis proposed is to be slightly modified in one or two instances, but only in improvement of form and wording. The joint committee were unanimous in recommending that the designation of the united Church be, the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

A. T. STEWART ON MOIETIES.

LETTER READ IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY IN THE DEBATE ON THE CUSTOMS BILL.

The following letter was read in the Senate yesterday during the debate on the moities feature of the Customs Amendment bill:

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst. is received, requesting information as to the possible effect of the passage of the House bill repealing all moieties allowed by the Customs laws upon the revenues, &c. Not having the bill before me, I am necessarily obliged to consider it as it is popularly understood; that it seeks to repeal all moieties, as such, to informers; to restrict, if not abolish, the seizure of books and papers in cases of alleged fraud; to limit the forfeiture to the articles undervalued, imposing a penalty for undervaluation, &c. It is scarcely necessary for me to say to you, that while our Government is under the necessity of imposing a high duty upon all imports great inducements are offered to dishonest persons to evade the Revenue laws, and, as every successful effort must result in large gains, it follows that, to prevent fraud heavy penalties must be imposed. In no other way can the Government secure the income it requires, nor will anything less protect the honest importer against the frauds of unscrupulous men. To meet these difficulties it is, no doubt, desirable that the laws should be so framed, as while not unduly annoying the fair dealer they shall operate to deter persons from attempting to evade their provisions, and the question then is presented whether the proposed bill will have such an effect. The experience of the past teaches us that we must not form our conclusions upon this subject on any theoretical ground, but rather be controlled in a great degree by necessity; as, unless detected fraud on the Revenue laws is met by certain punishment, it is useless for the honest importer to attempt to compete with the various schemes which will be set on foot by unprincipled men, so long as the risk where detection results only in slight punishment. Now, while I am not in favor of desiring to create by law a body of informers, to whom there shall be held out inducements to pry into the business of others, yet I am unable to suggest any better system, so long as it is determined to retain our present high rate of duties—in other words continuing to offer any party who will furnish proof of fraud a portion of the amount recovered by reason of his information. The portion, or anxiety to be at a part for this purpose is a matter causing much difference of opinion, but as it is desired that I shall express my own on the subject, I have to say that in no case except that of actual smuggling would I allow the informer exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount recovered. In addition to this as an inducement to stimulate effort and at the same time is not so large a portion as to induce unfounded complaints.

I am not, therefore, in favor of repealing all moieties or abolishing the system generally as now in practice; people in power of one-fourth of the sums and papers of a party complained of I do not object to, provided it is guarded by proper restrictions upon its exercise. The complaint should in no case be entertained upon a mere belief of any person willing to make an affidavit. The fraud charged should be definitely pointed out, and before being brought to the attention of the Judge for his action, should have the certificate of the District Attorney and the Collector of the District, to the effect that they have examined into the circumstances alleged, and verily believe not only that they are true, but that a fraud has been actually and intentionally committed. Thus protected, I believe no injustice could be perpetrated, or, at least, none such as has at times been heretofore, complained of. As to the nature of penalty to be imposed when fraud is established, I would favor confiscation of the articles undervalued, with a fine of at least three times their actual cost or value, and I would not resort to any unofficial discretionary power to lessen this punishment in the slightest degree, or compromise any fraud after its detection. Adherence to this rule will, in my opinion, go further to prevent undervaluation and attempted evasions of the Customs laws than any other measure that can be adopted. For these reasons, and believing that the law proposed, in its present form, does not meet the emergency I am not in favor of its passage without proper amendments. If it can be so amended as to reach the difficulties I have indicated, it is to be hoped that your committee will not hesitate to do so and secure its passage during the present session. Certain it is that the honest importer stands much in need of governmental protection, and I trust he will get it at the hands of the present Congress. Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. T. STEWART.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, yesterday morning, at Ottawa, Ontario, destroyed the private residence of Hon. Alex. McKenzie, the fancy goods store of P. Leaner, the photograph gallery of Lawson Brothers, Hodges' hat store, and Phelan Brothers' dry goods store. The buildings were valued at $25,000.

At Taunton, Mass., during a thunder-storm, Tuesday evening, H. B. Lathrop's barn was struck by lightning and consumed. Loss, $2,500; insured for $500.

The house of Philip Lampreau, at Nashua, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss, $1,500; insured for $1,200.

At West Newton, Mass., John Quilty's house was burned by an incendiary, Tuesday night. Loss, $2,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Late on Tuesday night a fire occurred in the five-story brick building Nos. 140 and 142 Attorney street, the first floor of which is occupied as a sawmill, by Brombert & Co.; damage to stock, 500; no insurance. The second floor is occupied by Thomas Field, wood-turner; damage to stock, $200; no insurance. The third floor is occupied by William Otto, cabinet manufactory; damage to stock, $300; insured for $2,000. The fourth floor is occupied by H. Sangmeser, ornamental moldings; damage to stock, $300; no insurance. The fifth floor is occupied by E. Beyer, parasol-handle manufacturer; damage to stock, $200; no insurance; also by E. Staymuller, pipe manufacturer; damage to stock, $200; no insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $21,000.

THE CASE OF SENATOR MITCHELL, OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, appeared before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day in answer to charges relating to an alleged scandal connected with his early life. He invited and challenged the fullest investigation into all the charges preferred against him. The committee then privately considered the matter, and, as the result of full deliberation, unanimously came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient basis for any charge preferred against Mr. Mitchell to justify any further investigation, and directed their Chairman to report to the Senate accordingly.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

PASSAGE OF THE MOIETY BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE AS MODIFIED AND PASSED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following is the full text of the Moiety bill, as passed by the Senate:

AN ACT to amend the Customs Revenue law and to repeal moieties, &c.

Be it enacted, That the thirty-ninth section of the act entitled "An Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, and the second section of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That all provisions of the law under which moieties and any fines, penalties, or forfeitures under the Customs Revenue laws, or any share therein or commission thereon are paid to informers or officers of the Customs, or other officers of the United States, are hereby repealed, and from and after the date of the passage of this act the proceeds of all such fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money specifically appropriated by Congress, to make suitable compensation in certain cases under the Customs Revenue laws, as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise, and for the purpose of making such compensation for the next fiscal year the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and he shall annually report to Congress in detail all payments by him for this purpose.

SEC. 4. That whenever any officer of the Customs, or other person, shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of the Treasury shall award, not exceeding in amount one-half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure, after deducting all duties, costs, and charges connected therewith, provided that for the purpose of this act smuggling shall be construed to mean the act, with intent to defraud, of bringing into the United States, or, with like intent, attempting to bring into the United States, dutiable articles without passing the same, or a package containing the same, through the Custom-house; and whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall furnish to a District Attorney, or to any chief officer of the Customs, the original information concerning any fraud upon the Customs Revenue Department, or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld, or of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers or their agents, or by any officer or person employed in the Customs service, such compensation may on such recovery be paid to such person, so furnishing information, as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of $5,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the said Secretary of the Treasury out of any money appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That in all suits and proceedings other than criminal arising under any of the Revenue laws of the United States, the attorney representing the Government, whenever in his belief any business book, invoice, or paper belonging to or under the control of the defendant or claimant will tend to prove any allegation made by the United States, may make a written motion particularly describing such book, invoice, or paper, and setting forth the allegation which he expects to prove, and thereupon the court in which said suit or proceeding is pending may, at its discretion, issue a notice to the defendant or claimant to produce such book, invoice, or paper in court at any day or hour to be specified in said notice, together with a copy of said motion, to be served formally on the defendant or claimant by the United States Marshal by delivering to him a certified copy thereof, or otherwise serving the same as original notices of a suit in the same court are served, and if the defendant or claimant shall fail or refuse to produce such book, invoice, or paper in obedience to such notice the allegations stated in the said motion shall be taken to be confessed, unless his failure or refusal to produce the same shall be explained to the satisfaction of the court; and the said attorney shall be permitted to make examination of the entries referred to in said notice, in which examination the defendant or claimant, or his agent, may be present if said book, invoice, or paper is produced, and may offer the same in evidence in behalf of the United States. But the owner of said books and papers, his agent or attorney, shall have, subject to the order of the court, the custody of them, except pending their examination in court, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That no payment shall be made to any person claiming as informer in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, unless the facts alleged in such information shall have established to the satisfaction of the court or judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by said court or judge for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, but no compensation for the purpose is a matter causing much difference of opinion, but as it is desired that I shall express my own on the subject, I have to say that in no case except that of actual smuggling would I allow the informer exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount recovered. In addition to this as an inducement to stimulate effort and at the same time is not so large a portion as to induce unfounded complaints.

SEC. 7. That except in cases of smuggling, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States, under any pretense whatever, directly or indirectly, to receive any fee, reward, or gift for any portion of the money which may, under any of the provisions of this or any other act, accrue to any such person furnishing information, and any such officer who shall so receive, accept, or contract for any portion of the money or property thus accruing as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and shall not be hereafter eligible to any office or employment of trust, emolument; and any such person furnishing information as aforesaid, who shall pay to any such officer of the United States, or to any person for his use, directly or indirectly, any portion of said money, or any valuable thing on account thereof, because of such payment, shall have no right of action against such officer, or other person, and his legal representatives, to recover back the same, or the value thereof.

SEC. 8. That no officer or other person entitled to or claiming compensation under any provision of this act shall be hereby disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit, or proceeding for the recovery, mitigation, or remission thereof, but shall be subject to an examination and cross-examination in like manner with other witnesses, without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share, or interest in any fine, penalty, or forfeiture to which such an examination may relate, and in every such case the defendant or defendants may appear and testify and be examined and cross-examined in like manner.

SEC. 9. That except in the case of personal effects accompanying the passenger, no importation exceeding $100 in dutiable value shall be admitted to entry without the production of a duly-certified invoice thereof as required by law, or of an affidavit made by the owner, importer, or consignee, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and showing why it is impracticable to produce such invoice.

SEC. 10. That no entry shall be made in the absence of a certified invoice, upon affidavit, as aforesaid, unless such affidavit be accompanied by a statement in the form of an invoice, or otherwise, showing either the actual cost of the merchandise included in such importation, or to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief of the deponent, the foreign market value thereof, which statement shall be verified by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent desiring to make entry of the merchandise, and which oath shall be administered by the Collector or his Deputy.

SEC. 11. That before such oath is taken it shall be lawful for the Collector, Deputy administering the same to question the deponent touching the sources of his knowledge, information, or belief in the premises, and to require him to make oath to the same, and to produce any letter or paper in his possession, or under his control, which may assist the officers of the Customs in ascertaining the dutiable value of the importation, or any part thereof, and in default of such production, when so requested, such owner, importer, consignee, and agent shall be thereafter debarred from producing any such letter or paper for the purpose of avoiding any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this act, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the court that it was not in his power to produce the same when so demanded.

SEC. 12. That any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person who shall, with intent to defraud the revenue, make or attempt to make any entry of imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false statement, written or verbal, or who shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereof the United States shall be deprived of the lawful duties or any portion thereof accruing upon the merchandise or any portion thereof embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, shall for each offense, be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $50, or to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both, and in addition to such fine, such merchandise shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise in the case or package containing the particular item of merchandise to which such fraud, or alleged fraud, relates; and anything contained in any act which provides for the forfeiture or confiscation of an entire invoice, in consequence of any item or items contained in the same being undervalued, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. That any merchandise entered by any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, but not subject to forfeiture under the same section, may, while owned by him or them, or while in his or their possession, to double the amount claimed, be taken by the Collector, and held as security for the payment of any fine or fines incurred, as aforesaid, or may be levied upon, and sold on an execution to satisfy any judgment recovered for such fine or fines.

SEC. 14. That wherever any statute requires that to the cost or market value of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States there shall be added to the invoice thereof, or upon the entry of such goods, wares, and merchandise, charges for inland transportation, commissions, porterage, cost of packages, boxes, or other articles containing such goods, wares, and merchandise, any other incidental expenses attending the packing, shipping, or exportation thereof from the country or place where purchased or manufactured, the omission, without intent thereby to defraud the revenue, to add and state the same on each invoice or entry, shall not be cause of a forfeiture of such goods, wares, and merchandise, or of the value thereof, but in all cases where the same or any part thereof are omitted, it shall be the duty of the Collector or appraiser to add the same for the purposes of duty to such invoice or entry, either in items or in goods, at such price and amount as he shall deem just and reasonable, which price or amount shall, in the absence of protest, be conclusive, and to impose and add thereto the further sum of one hundred per centum of the price or amount so added, which addition shall constitute a part of the dutiable value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall be collectable as provided by law in respect to duties on imports.

SEC. 15. That it shall be the duty of any officer or person employed in the Customs Revenue service of the United States, upon detection of any violation of the Customs laws, forthwith to make complaint thereof to the Collector of the district, whose duty it shall be promptly to report the same to the District Attorney of the district in which such frauds shall be committed, immediately upon the receipt of such complaint, if in his judgment it can be ascertained, it shall be the duty of such District Attorney to cause investigation into the facts, to be made before a United States Commissioner having jurisdiction thereof, and to initiate proper proceedings to recover the fines and penalties in the premises, and to prosecute the same with the utmost diligence to final judgment.

SEC. 16. That whenever, for an alleged violation of the Customs Revenue laws, any person who shall be charged with having incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability other than imprisonment, or shall be interested in any vessel or merchandise seized or subject to seizure, when the appraised value of such vessel or merchandise is not less than $1,000, shall present his petition to the Judge of the district in which the alleged violation occurred, or in which the property is situated, setting forth truly and particularly the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying for relief. Such Judge shall, if the case in his judgment requires it, proceed to inquire in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case at such reasonable time as may be fixed by him for that purpose, of which the District Attorney and the Collector shall be notified by the petitioner, in order that they may attend and show cause why the petition should be refused.

SEC. 17. That the summary investigation hereby provided for may be held before the Judge to whom the petition is presented, if he shall so direct, before any United States Commissioner for such district, and the facts appearing thereon shall be stated and annexed to the petition, and together with a certified copy of such evidence transacted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if in his opinion the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms and conditions as he may deem reasons able and just.

SEC. 18. That whenever any goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been entered and passed free of duty, and whenever duties upon any imported goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been liquidated and paid, and such goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been delivered to the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, such entry and passage free of duty, and such settlement of duties shall, after the expiration of three years from the time of entry, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of protest by the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, be final and conclusive upon all parties.

SEC. 19. That no suit or action to recover any pecuniary penalty or forfeiture of property accruing under the Customs Revenue laws of the United States shall be instituted unless such suit or action shall be commenced within three years after the time when such penalty or forfeiture shall have occurred. (Provided that the time of the absence from the United States of the person subject to such penalty or forfeiture, or of any concealment or absence of the property, shall not be reckoned within this period of limitation.)

SEC. 20. That in lieu of the salaries, moieties, and perquisites of whatever name or nature, and commissions on disbursements now paid to and received by the Collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and other officers and employes connected with the Customs service in the several Collection Districts of the United States, hereinafter named, there shall be paid from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, an annual salary, as follows: To the Collector of the District of New-York, $12,000; to the Collectors of the Districts of Boston and Charleston, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal., each $8,000; to the Naval Officer of the District of New-York, $8,000; to the Naval Officers of the Districts of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal., each, $5,000; to the Surveyors of the Port of New-York, $6,000; to the Surveyors of the ports of Boston, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal., each $5,000; to the Appraiser and other officers and employes in this department in the Port of New-York as follows: To the Appraiser, $8,000; to the Assistant Appraisers, each $4,000; to the Examiners, each not to exceed $3,000; to the clerks who may be designated Chief Clerk, each not to exceed $2,500; to clerks, verifiers, and samplers, each not to exceed $2,500; to messengers, each $900; to openers and packers, each $3 per diem. The Collector at New-York shall detail a store-keeper and such number of clerks and other employes as may by the Secretary of the Treasury be deemed necessary to perform the duty of receiving packages designated for examination at the public stores, and of delivering the same after examination therefrom, and that all supplies shall be furnished by the Collector on monthly estimates submitted by the Appraiser to the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him, and all repairs and alterations needed in the public stores shall be made in like manner, on the report of New-York shall be made in like manner, on the recommendation of the Appraiser. There shall be paid to the subordinate officers of the District of New-York: To the Assistant Collector, $5,000 per annum; to the Cashier, $4,000 per annum; to the Entry and Liquidating Clerks in the office of the Collector of Customs, each, not to exceed $2,500 per annum; and the annual compensation of other Collectors, Surveyors, and other officers and employes connected with the Customs service, not named herein and not herein otherwise provided for, shall continue as fixed by the existing law.

SEC. 21. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, make such regulations as he may deem necessary for the conduct and management of the bonded warehouses, general order stores and other depositories of the imported merchandise throughout the United States. All regulations or orders issued by Collectors of Customs in regard thereto, shall be subject to revision, alteration, or revocation by him, or no warehouse shall be bonded, or no general order store established without his authority and approval; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in granting permits to establish general order warehouses, to require such warehouse or warehouses to be located contiguous as near as may be to landing places of steamers and vessels from foreign ports, and that no officer of the Customs shall have any personal ownership of or interest in any bonded warehouse or general order store.

SEC. 22.—That public cartage of merchandise in the custody of the Government shall be subjected to the regulations and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 23. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that nothing herein contained shall affect existing rights or prevent distribution in like manner as if this act had not been passed, in all cases where prosecution has been actually commenced previous to May 1, 1874, or in any wise affect suits or actions commenced for a forfeiture incurred previous to May 1, 1874.

OBITUARY.

J. CARTER BROWN.

Mr. J. Carter Brown, who died at Newport, R. I., yesterday, was a very large capitalist and manufacturer, and was the senior partner of the oldest business firm in the United States, the house of Brown & Ives having been formed during the eighteenth century, and before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was born in Rhode Island in 1797, and finished his education at Brown University, an institution which was founded by his grandfather, and which has always been liberally aided by the founder's descendants. Mr. Brown was a very rich man, and was interested in many business concerns in his native State, in New-York City, and elsewhere. He lived at Providence in the Winter months and at Newport during the Summer. In his house at Providence there is a large and valuable library, containing many rare books and prints, the collection of works on American history being especially complete. He was married late in life, and leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Brown was a man of extremely regular habits, and was a great walker. Until his last illness he was as brisk and clear-minded as a man thirty-five years old. Three weeks ago he was attacked by pneumonia, under which he gradually sank and died early this morning.

THE COTTON CROP.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of the 6th inst., gives in detail the results of two or three days' investigation of the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in the regions tributary to New-Orleans. The general results are summed up thus:

"Much of the cotton lands have only just been planted, much is now only being planted, or rather replanted as the overflow waters subside. The season is late, and it is impossible in the very nature of the case that anybody should be able to even form an opinion what yield to expect from this replanting. Obviously some idea can be formed, however, as to the probable amount of loss of crop by reason of the flood or decline in acreage, since in either case the losses are already partially ascertained. The decline in acreage is believed to be about ten per cent. It is well known that a general sentiment prevailed throughout the cotton belt that it would be a wise policy on the part of the planters to reduce the area of cotton and increase the area of corn. From all sources of information we are led to believe that the loss in the crop of 1874, outside of the average decline of ten per cent. in the acreage, will probably fall short of 200,000 bales, and may not exceed 150,000 bales. These conclusions are necessarily hypothetical, and assume the favorable contingencies of the weather and absence of the cotton-worm until such time as the replant cotton shall sufficiently mature to escape its ravages."

WEST POINT.

THE MORTAR, GUN, AND ROCKET PRACTICE.

A FINE DISPLAY—LIGHTING UP THE NIGHT WITH THE PYROTECHNICS OF WAR—THE EXAMINATIONS RESUMED YESTERDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

The bombardment of the hills on the north side of Cemetery Inlet was a beautiful sight. We had been promised a grand cannonade from the mortar battery, if the night proved fine, and the rain having ceased about 7 o'clock, preparations were completed by Lieut. Davis. The range had been ascertained in the earlier part of the day; that is, the place of the target being fixed the power of the charges requisite to throw a shell thither was discovered by frequent firing, so that all was in readiness for the evening's event. The failure of the cavalry drill, on account of the heavy thunderstorm, had given rise to a feeling of disappointment among the cadets, as well as their friends, for the former generally expect to make an impression on the spectators by their daring horsemanship in the charge—the culminating point of the school of the company. Therefore, it was gratifying to both to know that the day's programme was not to be total ly upset.

After supper the guests thronged the piazzas and the shady walks overlooking the mortar batteryw where through the darkness flickered the lanterns of the detachment detailed to shell the target. This was indicated by a lighted tar-barrel, that glared and flamed on the black beach near the outer promontory, immediately opposite Cold Spring. It was some time before the cadets were ready, and the people had ample time to settle themselves to enjoy what was coming. The night though dry was dark. Not a star was visible. A more fitting opportunity for the display of pyrotechnics could not have been had. The first mortar fired startled everybody, and the circuit of the shell, with the lighted fuse, meteor like, from shore to shore, was distinctly seen. The practice was very skillful, and none of the missiles fell any distance from the burning goal. It has been said that the firing this time was far superior to that done in many previous years. The Second Class were the gunners. While the attention of the spectators was fixed on the detachment in the battery after the first or second round, the hotel was shaken by a tremendous explosion at the base of the hill on which it stands. The thirteen-inch mortar had been discharged at the mountain side across the river, and a mammoth shell was whirling through the air hundreds of feet high. It described an immense arch, and finally exploded a few feet above the topmost eminence, 4,500 yards distant, illuminating its green crown and filling the vault of heaven with detonating echoes. After this target practice, the mortars were reversed and elevated to an angle of forty-five degrees. All was still for fifteen or twenty minutes, when through the thick night, between the hotel and the academic buildings, shot from various points of the plain, a mile wide from east to west, dozens of rockets and explosive meteors. Along the level at the same time sped serpentine powder-devils in every direction, while over the tree-tops soared paper shells, which, exploding, scattered many colored stars and little rockets, that for a moment brought out the natural lines of the shrubbery. These pleasing displays lasted until a late hour, and brought a very dull day to an exciting termination.

This morning the First Class continued its replies to the queries of the instructors on ethics and law. All but one gentleman, who is in the hospital, were present. In the afternoon the third class came up for examination in Spanish, and gave satisfactory evidence of great proficiency in that tongue. Prof. Janin, who has been at the Academy for the last twenty-eight years, subjected each of the lads to a searching test. He obliged them to translate from Spanish to English and *vice versa* in any book or dialogue he saw fit to give them, and then made them demonstrate on the blackboard the idiomatic difference between the two languages. Commodore Rogers and Representative Hale, who speak Spanish, sought the professor at the close of the examination, and congratulated him on the successful results of his eight months' labor with the young men. Some time ago the abolition of this branch of tuition at West Point was advocated, and an attempt to pass a bill doing away with the professorship introduced, but lost in Congress. Before and since that time graduates and officers have expressed their gratification with this result, because they find much more use for Spanish on the frontiers and in the line of their duty than for French. Only nine out of nine were examined to-day; the other five, it is hoped, will be to-morrow. Still there is some doubt about the Third Class getting through to-morrow, because the Alumni meet in the examination hall at 12:30 P. M. to prepare for their annual reunion, which takes place in the evening. The dinner will take place at the Mess Hall, and, no doubt, will be a very enjoyable one. There are lots of veterans and veteran army men to make it jolly. But I have been informed that it will be devoid of the glitter and glare of shoulder-stripes, visible on former memorable occasions. There are none of the war comets here, but there are numerous members of the tails. In addition to those named in former letters are Gen. Geo W. Morell and Gen. Hildt, who came to-day. Several perennial visitors to this place are expected to come by the night and morning trains. The hotel is full already, so that provision must be made elsewhere for the new ones.

Indubitably the season here so far, is an immense failure, and somebody is losing money by handfuls. It is painful to see the waiters at the great hotels, whisk broom in hand, standing like pieces of modern statuary on the stoops and verandas, ready to receive and brush off the guests, who never come. There are, however, some signs of life or the approach of interesting events in the expectation of the ball to take place on the 16th inst. But no very active preparations are afoot, notwithstanding the certainty of the thing's taking place.

Secretary Belknap having to answer the question arises, who is to deliver the diplomas and address the graduates? Nothing has yet been said on the matter, as it is hoped that the Secretary will be able to get back in time to do it himself. We shall know to-morrow or next day.

This day has been less military than its predecessors. I have not heard a bugle note so far; nor a word of command, except at the evening parade. The only entertainment furnished by the post for the guests will be music by the band, if the weather be fine.

AMUSEMENTS

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

A large audience enjoyed Signor Salvini's performance in "Hamlet," at Booth's Theatre,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 10, by the auctioneers named:

By Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, one five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 18.2 by 60, No. 517 Third avenue, east side, 55.11 feet south of Thirty-fifth street, sold for $20,700 to A. Cortz.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at an executor's sale to close the estate of Thos. W. C. Moore, deceased, one lot, 25.2 by 90, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, sold for $4,150; one lot on Fourth avenue, same size, adjoining above, sold for $2,900, and two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, 90 feet east of Fourth avenue, in rear of above, sold for $2,400 each. The four lots were bought by Isaac C. Kendall.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, No. 143 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 20 feet west of Third avenue, sold for $7,500 to Caroline M. Smith, plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sales by Hugh N. Camp of property on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, was announced as settled, and the house and lot on West Forty-ninth street, east of Seventh avenue, noticed for sale under another legal order, by Messrs. Bleecker & Co., was for the present withdrawn from the market.

Concerning the out-of-town sales held yesterday, namely, in Brooklyn, by N. R. Conner; at Hastings, on the Hudson, by Blackwell & Utley; at New-Brunswick, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and at Chatham, N. J., by O. H. Pierson & Co., reports as to result will be made to-morrow.

In reference to the auction held on Tuesday by Miller & Ogden at Bellmount, opposite the City of Belleville, N. J., no particulars have been received.

We yesterday reported the sale at the Exchange by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court partition order, of a plot of nine lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of Ninety-ninth street, for $49,350. We have since been informed by the Referee in the case that these lots were not sold, the represented purchaser having bid them in, in the interest of the estate owning the same.

Messrs. Potter Brothers, real estate brokers, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street, have with commendable enterprise just issued a most interesting map of that portion of the city embraced in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, recently annexed from Westchester County, together with the Twelfth Ward. The map is about 6 feet long by 3 feet wide, and the boundaries, streets, and lines of the City north of Central Park are accurately defined as verified by actual survey. The towns lying in the new wards are all shown, location of Post Offices, telegraph, fire alarm, and Police stations marked down, and the names of owners of most of the property given. For reference the map is invaluable, as the information contained is at the present time desired not only by those interested in real estate, but by the public generally. In regard to the two new wards, it may be well to state that they remain a part of the Twelfth United States Congressional District, the First Assembly District of Westchester County, and of the Second State Judicial District. They form the Eighth School District of the City, the Sixth Police Justice District, and the Tenth Judicial District.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day public sales are noticed as follows, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange:

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundredth and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Mackin, Esq., Referee, of twelve lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150, on Tenth avenue, south side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William F. Mott, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 20 by 34.3, (rear irregular,) with building covering same thereon, No. 244 Fulton street, south side, twenty feet west of Washington street, and opposite Washington market.

By James M. Miller, executor's sale to close estate of Hannah Gowdey, deceased, of the three-story and basement brick-front house, 22.3 by 26.6, with lot 25 by 70, No. 25 Downing street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

By Blackwell & Utley, executrix's sale to close estate of Sydney S. Blackwell, deceased, of the valuable water-front property located at Yonkers, Westchester County, adjoining and south of Glenwood Depot. Also, a farm of fifty-five acres of land, located at Merritts Corners, near Sing Sing, Westchester County, within a few hundred feet of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Creedmoor, Queens County, Long Island, on the ground at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 400 well-located building lots, lying in close proximity to the railway depot. Excursion train via James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries at 11:30 A. M. Free tickets at No. 21 Park row.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick store and tenement, and lot, No. 517 3d av., e. s., 55.11 ft. s. of 35th st., lot 18.2x60	$20,700

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 143 East 111th st., n. s., 520 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 17.11x100.11	$7,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, 4th av., s. e. corner of 118th st., 25x190	$4,150
1 lot, 4th av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 118th st., adjoining above, same size	2,900
2 lots, East 118th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., each 25x100.10, $2,400 each	4,800

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 9.

Henry st., s. s., 143.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x96	$22,000
Jay st., s. s., 28.6 ft. w. of Washington st., 26.8x58.4	20,000
Same property	20,000
Prospect place, e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58	16,000
Talmadge st., s. w. corner of Quarry road, 80x121.6, Tremont	2,000
Same property	2,000
47th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 11th av., 20x100.4	3,750
78th st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.8x102.2	18,000
112th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11	3,000
115th st., s. s., 458.1 ft. e. of 4th av., 15.7x100.5	11,000
125th st., n. s., 186 ft. w. of 3d av., 24x99.11	8,000
128th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 37.6x99.11	25,000
129th st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x99.11	10,000
144th st., s. s., 309.11 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, Morrisania	2,100
Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 73d st., 22.2x93	50,000
3d av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of 86th st., 25x100	15,000
9th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 101st st., 25.3x100	6,000
Post road, (from New-York to Albany,) lot No. 62, on map of farm of Mary J. Macomb, King's Bridge, (with all furniture in houses,) 3 roods and 20 poles	21,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, w. s., 46.3 ft. s. of 10th st., 23.1x95.10, (November, 1873,) 21 years per year	3,250
Grand Central Depot building, (new,) cellar and first floor, 28x74, 10 years per year	8,000
Madison av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 84th st., 20x80, 3 years per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LET, OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-story full-sized house No. 21 Bond st.; lot 25 by 114, with rear entrance out to Bleecker st. The house, which can be had for two, three, or five years, is quite roomy, and located conveniently for a first-class boarding-house for such as wish to be near their business, or it can be leased for ten or more years (and probably with covenants of renewals) on a $3,500 ground rent for a store or warehouse. It is very desirable on account of the outlet from rear, either to Bond or Bleecker st., and goods can be received or discharged from either front. The property can be bought for $50,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TERMS REASONABLE; AN EIGHT room cottage with modern improvements, situate in first-class neighborhood on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars. For full particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

D. APPLETON & CO., NO. 549 BROADWAY, are selling valuable maps of the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, lately annexed, also Twelfth Ward, embracing all north of 86th st. Price, $1.

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In Ninth Ward, with or without carpets and mirrors; terms to suit purchasers; size, 22x40x75. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WATER FRONT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Opposite 14th st., New-York, near Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries; twenty-eight lots; wharfs and ground in best condition; thirty to fifty feet of water. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Calyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country-seat in Scarsdale, Westchester County; twenty-two acres high land, in lawn, garden, and old timber; commodious modern house, (by City builder,) occupying a commanding site, splendidly approached by an avenue, one-third of a mile within the grounds through full grown forest trees; perfectly healthy, no musquitoes; a perfect Summer place and as comfortable in Winter as any City house. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, at Irvington, on the Hudson, very accessible to the depot, a beautiful residence, completely furnished, and in perfect order; stable, grapery, greenhouse; six acres of land under high state of cultivation. Further particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Couper Lord, containing five acres of lawn and garden; place well laid out with abundance of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property, or an interest in a well-established paying business; one of the most desirable places; mansion and thirteen acres; all modern improvements; on the Hudson River. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 38 Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculating building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

TAKE A TRIP (40 CENTS) TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; R. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of houses and lots, Nos. 319, 321, and 323 WEST 15TH ST., north side, between 8th and 9th avs., to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the EXECUTOR of the ESTATE of GEO L. HAVEMEYER, deceased.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT SHIPPEN Point, near Stamford, Conn., at Auction.—On FRIDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, elegant hotel, with five acres surrounding, with one mile of water front, facing Long Island Sound; also fifty-eight acres to be disposed of in building plots.
WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, No. 50 New Bowery, New-York.
Take 12 M. train at Grand Central Depot, stopping at Stamford, where stages will be in waiting for Shippen Point.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WOODLAWN Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET FURNISHED.—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the three-story high-stoop house, with French roof, twenty-five feet front, with vacant lot adjoining, No. 117 West 34th st., near Broadway. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAY-side, L. I.; seven rooms; near beach; plenty of shade; fine spring water; ten minutes' walk from depot. GEO. W. SKIDMORE, No. 10 Gold st.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms; five minutes from depot; River View. Apply at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. (Entrance on Greene st. Post Office Box No. 1811.) NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

The following-named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 16th day of June, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

1	42-pound James Rifled Gun.
129	Gun Carriages, Caissons, Forges, Battery and Mortar Wagons, Mortar Beds, and Sling Carts.
20	Wheels for Field Carriages.
230	Sets of Artillery Harness.
23,215	Breech and Muzzle Loading Carbines, Muskets and Rifles.
6,907	Sabres, Swords, Lances, and Pikes.
2,242,852	Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, and Revolvers.
8,227,535	Percussion Caps.
102,320	pounds of Lead and Bullets.
2,860	pounds of Horse Shoes.
140,000	pounds, more or less, Projectiles.
20,000	pounds, more or less, Scrap Brass, Copper, and Iron.
2,860	pounds Sheet Copper.
22,987	pounds Sulphur, (Brimstone.)
1	Fire Engine and Hose.

Also, quantities of Artillery Implements, Appendages, and Parts for Small Arms, Primers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, Artillery Harness Parts, Cartridge Bags, Rope, Tools, and Utensils.

Dealers in Scrap Metals, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application to the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale as soon as the bid is accepted, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores to be removed within fifteen days from the close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., 1,000 (more or less) butt-ends of White and Yellow Pine and Spruce Piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches diameter at large end. Subject to conditions to be named by the auctioneer on the day of sale.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, WILLIAM GARDNER, WILLIAM BUDD, Commissioners of Docks.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GRAND BOULEVARD—Two lots next to 131st st.
130TH STREET—Five lots, near Grand Boulevard.
131ST STREET—Three lots, between Boulevard and 12th av.
131ST STREET—Two lots, between 5th and 6th avs.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 11, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo brig Guiseppe. Can be seen on Pier No. 17 East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD solid business paying large profits; staple goods; trade established; about $3,800 cash required; the present owner will guarantee to take of the party purchasing, if the goods are kept up to the standard now made, $1,000 worth a year for four years, and will also assist in advancing the interests of the business; none need reply unless wanting a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, No. 28 Lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

CAPITAL PROCURED—FOR MERCHANTS, Manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate exchanged for business; persons with capital seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: N. H. Lyon & Co., fancy goods, No. 483 Broadway; James E. Hedges, Esq., boots and shoes, Broadway. GRIGGS & CARLETON, Financial Business Brokers, No. 93 Broadway.

$12,000 TO $15,000 CASH, WITH BUSIness ability, invested in the manufacture of iron goods in this City, will command twenty per cent. profit annually. Safe opening to use above amount, with services, or place son in trade. Address IRON, Box No. 119 Times Office.

$10,000 CAPITAL WANTED BY A manufacturer of over twenty years' experience; has full stock of machinery; money wanted as working capital; first class City references given and required. Address TALLMAN, Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A COMPANY MANUFACTURING STAPLE ARTIcles, covered by patents, and of which the sale is unlimited, desire an additional capital of $25,000, with services of investor; none but principals need apply; best of reference given and required. Address E. I. G., Box No. 5,403 Post Office.

A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, WANTED—TO EXtend a lucrative manufacturing business in this City, now in first-class hands; a desirable opportunity for the right party, who, with real name only, may address MURRAY, Station F, Post Office.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

$25 PAID FOR INFORMATION WHICH eventuates in a superior accountant's securing remunerative employment. Address Post Office Box No. 2,187.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FIVE PER CENT.

GOLD COUPON BONDS,

WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900.

Principal and interest (on the first days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in Sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's Office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,470
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

A1 Investments.
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The first mortgage bondholders are requested to meet on the 19th day of June, at 4 P. M., at the Cooper Institute, same room as before, for purpose of receiving and acting upon the Committee's report.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business on the 25th of June.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of July next.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20, and reopened 10 A. M. July 2.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 10 to July 6, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OLD BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chartered 1824.
OFFICES.
No. 191 BROADWAY, corner Dey st., New-York.
No. 32 COURT ST., corner Remsen, Brooklyn.

Eighty-eighth Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July, out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JEREMIAH V. SPADER,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	BENJAMIN M. STILWELL,
ROBERT KNIGHT,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSEPH RUDD,
GEORGE GILFILLAN,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	CHARLES CURTISS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN HALSTEAD,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	TUNIS C. BERGEN,
JESSE SELIGMAN,	BENJAMIN L. GUION,

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, JR.

INSPECTORS.

JOHNSON LEAKE, JOSEPH B. FALK,
SAMUEL GARR SON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS P. FURNALD elected as Vice President, in place of Mr. Charles Burkhalter, who declined a re-election.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.
Dated June 9, 1874.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SECOND QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, MILITARY DIVISION ATLANTIC, BOSTON, Mass., June 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Fuel, Forage, and Straw at the following-named posts: Boston—Fort Independence, Fort Warren, and Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor; Fort Standish and Fort Andrews, Plymouth; Fort Sewall, Marblehead; Fort Phœnix, Fairhaven; Fort at Clark's Point, New-Bedford; and Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass.; Forts Preble, Scammell, and Georges, Portland; Fort Knox, Bucksport; Fort McCleary, Kittery Point; Fort Sullivan, Eastport; and Fort Popham, Parker's Head, Me.; and Fort Constitution, Newcastle, N. H.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.
A. P. BLUNT,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. 2d Q. M. D., M. D. A.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, June 13, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be made on forms which will be provided on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.
W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in gates, gate frames, &c., at the Gate-house, on 93d st., near 8th av., and also at the Gate-house, corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 A. M., June 19, 1874, for the IRON WORK, also the GRANITE WORK, on part of building known as the MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park. For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SCREENED GRAVEL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks, until 9:30 A. M., Jan 19, 1874, for 5,000 cubic yards of SCREENED GRAVEL.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 2 P. M., June 22, 1874, for 8,000 gross tons of coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, constantly on hand.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

A NO. 1 COLORED SERVANTS AT TITUS' Agency, established, 1858. No. 247 Thompson st., corner Washington square.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls, at very moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor; 29 years established.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; in Harlem preferred, or anywhere; would like to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work for a small family; is very neat, tidy, and willing; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Scotch Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable Protestant woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; very best two years' City references; country or City; sober, honest, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or as chamber-maid only in a small family. Call at No. 228 5th av., in lace-cleaning store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY colored girl, with good City references, as chamber-maid or waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A nice girl; willing to assist in washing, or would do light house-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 204 West 23d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady, a place for a first-class chamber-maid and waitress to go to the country. Apply at No. 13 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY a competent chamber-maid and waitress, or fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 812 2d av., between 43d and 44th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY a competent chamber-maid and waitress, or fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 37th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman, in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTant sisters; one is thorough cook, washer, and ironer, and the other thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work; City or country; have good recommendations from last place. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; in city or country; is a respectful, economical and willing servant; competent and trustworthy, and highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; will do washing; excellent cook; meats, game, soups; can get up all kinds of nice dishes, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; country or City; good baker; willing to make herself useful; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; has first-class City reference; has left her place in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 302 West 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GERMAN sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; are both capable, industrious, tidy in their persons and work, and will try to oblige; have two years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or to Assist in Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant woman, about thirty; highly respectable; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, and pastries; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and well-tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO cooking and assist with washing and ironing in a small family; is an excellent cook and baker; good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Call at No. 327 East 21st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; is a good baker and understands her business; is willing to assist with coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED AMERICAN Protestant young woman, who is a thorough cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in superior style; no objection to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, with considerable experience, as meat or pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business; or will attend to both branches in a small boarding-house, but hotel preferred. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; SHE is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, and all other cooking; gets up nice dishes; excellent baker; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country with a family returning in the Fall; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th av., near 40th st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; is a good baker and understands her business; is willing to assist with coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, (with son ten years of age,) with good City references, as cook, wanting a steady home the year round in the City. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; will take a meat and pastry cook's place, or a pastry cook's place alone; has cooked in England; City or country; private or public. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; City or country; understands all kinds of good cooking. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., rear, or in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will assist in the washing; is neat, careful, and obliging; has six years' City reference; will go to the country with a family. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN, capable of taking charge of the kitchen; is neat and orderly; is a very good cook, first-class baker, and long City recommendations; is agreeable and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; BEST CITY references. Can be seen for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 18 Gramercy Park.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very highly recommended young German girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; THOROUGHLY EXperienced; would have no objections to do a little coarse washing; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 118 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; THE City or country; best City references from her last employer. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman, as plain cook in a small private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT GERMAN COOK WITH first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO THORoughly understands her business; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., bell 12.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; SEEN at her present employer's; a real cordon bleu. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK TO WASH IN a small family; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

EMPLOYERS GO TO MRS. HARDMAN'S Grand Central Employment Office, for first-class help of all nationalities; City and country. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR ANY CAPACities; Protestant and Catholic; also, French, German, English, males and females. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON as governess or nursery governess; has been well educated; teaches French and German; speaks both languages perfectly; good seamstress; excellent references. Call or address Miss A. B., No. 115 West 47th st., after 9 A. M.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—I will keep house or sew for a home. Address Industry, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless and wants a good home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—AS GENERAL HOUSE-WORKer; willing and obliging. Call or address for two days No. 214 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a first-class Protestant house-maid. Apply at present employer's, No. 145 West 14th st.; country preferred.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough laundress and dress-maker; has unexceptionable references from her former employers. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of sewing; good operator; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 9 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIAble woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country for the Summer; Newport preferred; best of City references. Call at No. 253 East 31st st., near 2d av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference; prefers the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last place; wants a situation in a first-class family that is going to the country; none but first-class need apply. Call or address No. 652 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMan; is a thorough laundress and fine washer, ironer, &c.; is strong, neat, capable, and obliging disposition; has satisfactory City references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing and fluting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 255 East 30th st., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED woman, (middle-aged,) as first-class laundress in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred, with private family; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant nurse; is perfectly capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children; is also a good seamstress, and can furnish seven years' references from best families in the City. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF GOOD character; is used to the care of a baby from one month old; would like to wait on a lady, do up-stairs work or sew; is a good plain sewer. Address Mrs. Tilly, No. 443 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; would be willing to assist with chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN AS WET nurse, (child one month;) is strong and healthy; speaks good English; City or country; first-class references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RUSSIAN FINN, PROTESTANT, AS nurse; has the best City references; speaks good English; as invalid nurse, child's nurse, or assistant housekeeper; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call at the Swedish Office, No 108 East 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, or as companion to an invalid, in country, anywhere, or any distance; has satisfactory references to suit. Address or call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH MAID AS nurse for growing children; she is an excellent seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE OR CHILDREN'S MAID; ENGLISH; just arrived; lived with first-class families in England; good City references. Can be seen at No. 22 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS NURSE; can take care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; good City reference. Call at No. 543 6th av., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED English woman, as infant's nurse or growing children; can take a baby from its birth; best City references. Call or address 243 West 55th st., rear cottage.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS AN EXperienced infant nurse; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GROWN CHILD'S nurse, with excellent City references, and a lady. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and to assist in the chamber-work; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do all kinds of family sewing, or any part of dress-making; has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 208 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress and nurse in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—BY A PROTestant young man as seamstress and to wait on a lady; operates on several machines. Call at No. 160 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A LADY WISHES to find a good place for a seamstress and nurse for growing children, or maid. Apply at Room No 63 Barnum's Hotel, 20th st. and Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very neat, kind, obliging, sober, honest; country or City; best references. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTEStant woman, as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress. Apply at present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st. No objection to country.

MALES.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, (BOOK, JOB, AND newspaper,) competent to take entire charge, is open for engagement; fifteen years' City experience as superintendent and manager. Address G. H. B., No. 33 Park row, Room No. 20.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; can furnish the best of references from his last employer. Address M. M. G., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, AS COACHman; is a thorough driver and horseman; three years' excellent references; speaks good English; any one wanting a first-class coachman apply at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 224 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended from last employer; has four years' City reference. Call or address R. A., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; A PERFECT groom and careful driver; would assist in general work; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 231 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, COMPETENT MAN; refers personally to present and former employers. Call or apply to C. Lamb & Son, 13 and 15 East 58th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SCOTCH protestant single young man, who can care, also groom and drive horses well, and assist in the gardening, and make himself useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—I WOULD LIKE TO GET A GOOD place for an exceptionally willing and faithful coachman, who will leave me at the end of the month, and whom I can recommend. Address 19 East 62d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is competent, sober, and has the best City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 20 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses; has good references; no objection to the country. Address or call on Coachman, No. 227 6th av., near 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; perfectly understands his business; excellent reference and well recommended. Apply at C. Graham's saddlery store, No. 68 University place.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; two years' first-class City references. Address J. B., No. 1,259 Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a good driver; willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 71 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; SINGLE MAN; thoroughly experienced, safe, and accustomed City driver; excellent groom; will be found sober, reliable, trustworthy, and competent; first-class reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 110 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THOROUGHLY experienced in the business; six years' first-class City and country references; understands the care of greenhouse; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. M., Box No. 223 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, lately arrived as farm hand; wages no object; would be generally useful; can milk and take care of horses; five years' references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-six years; no children; man is a good plain gardener, also good groom, and can milk, take care of cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; wife is an excellent cook, also good laundress; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man; perfectly understands his business; good reference; well recommended. Apply to James J. Horgan, saddlery store, No. 22 East 18th st.

HANDY MAN—UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—By a respectable American man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man can do all kinds of gardening, care green-house, grapery, &c.; care horses and cattle; drive, make rustic work; do carpentering, painting, &c.; wife all parts of up-stairs work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LIGHT PORTER.—IN STORE OR HOTEL; GOOD reference. Apply to H. MORTON, No. 134 Bowery.

PORTER, &C.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG gentleman as light porter, or in an office; can furnish reference and security. Call or address Herman Helm, No. 762 2d av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; HIGHly respectable appearing; excellent waiter for private family, boarding-house, or hotel; understands the care of horses, good driver; willing to make himself useful; country or City; very best references. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; expert at his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address F. C., No. 101 East 12th st., in paint store.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended Frenchman, who can do both waiting and cooking in a small family; has unexceptionable references from New-York and Paris. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

WAITER.—AT AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter, who is expert at his duties in every respect and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address Louis, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 246 East 35th st., third floor.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCHMAN as waiter in a private family; is willing to work; first-class references from City; country preferred for the Summer. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN in a private family; good London and City references. Address H. A. F., Box No. 43 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER in a private family; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN MAN, IN ANY kind of business; understands the care of horses; is a good, careful driver and gardener, and is not afraid of any other kind of work, or is willing to work by the day or week around Orange. Osman Clare, Newark. Address for one week G. Smith, corner Prince and Hill sts., Orange, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN, AGED 25 years; speaks good English; is a good groom and driver, and can take care of cattle, milk, build fires, and make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, ON A GENtleman's place in the country; by the year; is a good stone mason and understands all kinds of frame work; can furnish the best of references from last employer of five years. Address, D. S. BROWN, Box No. 187, Morristown, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTEEL BOY, ABOUT SEVENTEEN years old, to go a short distance in the country to make himself useful about the house and the dining-room; must have City references. Apply after 10 o'clock. J. T. WINCHESTER, No. 7 New st., near Wall st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY TO GO TO THE country, a Protestant man and wife; the wife as a good plain cook, and the man as general assistant. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ON A PLACE IN THE country, to assist in stable and do some out-door work. Apply at No. 31 Gold st., at 12 M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York the 24th day of February, 1874.
EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, Administrators.
f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.
mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.
JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, Executors, &c.
f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.
S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, Executors.
mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PATTON, Executors.
ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.
GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-1aw6mTh

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $160, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. DOW, Tuesday, July 7.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
JAPAN.....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27
and every fortnight Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong...May 12 | From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong...May 27 | From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong...June 10 | From Yokohama...June 19
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
G. H. DATTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.
Chinese freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
The outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green: for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, July 4, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, June 13
PEREIRE.....Saturday, June 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD,.(including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
AMERICAN travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, distance and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 11
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Thurs...June 11	Australia, Sat'day...June 20
Indiana, Tuesday.....June 16	Victoria, Saturday...June 23
Victoria, Tuesday...June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y, June 25
Italia, Thursday.....June 18	Erin, Saturday.....June 27

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. E. RINCK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, June 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Canada...Sat., June 27, 3 P.M.
Queen...Sat., June 20, 9 A.M. | Spain.....July 4, 9:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENDO.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GRACE.....June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. .....July 7, 12 M.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. FORMAN.....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 21, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP STATE OF GEORGIA,

FOR
BELFAST AND GLASGOW DIRECT.
The splendid new steam-ship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail from the company's pier, No. 36 North River, SATURDAY NEXT AT NOON.
A few choice rooms left on the first and second cabins.
Passage at reduced rates in currency.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied petty cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 400 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, June 13.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS.....June 26
CLARIDEL.....July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES.....June 21
ETNA.....July 7
First-class passenger accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to
A. G. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. STODDR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M., touching at PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. MORROW, June 23.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 11
CLEOPATRA, (Havana direct).....June 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where issued on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Tourist Coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $250, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway, Brooklyn, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 12th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th..3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th..8:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th...3:00 P. M.
Thurs'd'y, 18th..1:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 17th..4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th.....12:00 M.	Friday, 19th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th..12:30 P. M.	

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 10th..11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 10th..4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 12th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th.....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th.....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M. and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.
Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven, Night Express leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1.—JAMES H. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Mariboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Eropus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34, N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 23d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier 40, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 3, and 8:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. B. RICKBE, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On and after June 8, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
4 P. M.—Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Local trains for Albany, Troy, Saratoga Falls.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M. Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. Y. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

THE STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, CAPT. JAY L. CRAIN, will accompany the yachts on THURSDAY, June 11, 1874. Those who have been on board the Martin in previous races will remember the comfort and enjoyment of the limited number of tickets only will be sold, and the same rules and regulations as heretofore will be observed. Tickets, admitting on board two ladies and one gentleman, $5; single tickets, $2. Leaves Barclay st. at 9 A. M. North River, foot 27, East River, 9:45; Ford's Wharf, Brooklyn, Wall st. Ferry, 10; Quarantine Dock, 10:30. Dinner and refreshments on board.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, leaving at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M., 23d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 3 P. M. Friday's receipts received during day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

YACHT RACE AND FISHING BANKS.—THE THURSDAY'S YACHTS, the Steam-boat TRAVELER will accompany the yachts around the light-ship, leaving North 5th st., Williamsburg, 6:30 A. M.; 9th st., East River, 7; Pier No. 27, Dover st., East River, 7:20; 23d st., East River, 8; North River, foot 23d st., 8:30; Pier No. 6 North River, 9. Fare—Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLIPHANT, for large or small parties. (New-Paltz,) SMITH'S, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. B. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Englewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry.
H. R. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CLARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av., and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)
With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water-Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. ROBERT S. PYKE and GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROBERT S. PYKE,
GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD,
RICHARD H. MEARES,
CHARLES POTTER.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874.

The undersigned have formed a new copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO.
ROBERT S. PYKE,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of H. DANZIGER & SON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. DANZIGER will continue the business at No. 1,238 Broadway.
H. DANZIGER,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874. MORRIS H. DANZIGER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELECT PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Comprising choice books in the various departments; Rare and Curious Works on Women, Love, Marriage, Sexual Physiology, Education, Oriental literature, Free Thinking, Scarce Americana, Facetiæ, Tracts, Pamphlets; author's presentation copies with autographs, &c. To be sold at auction THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 676 Broadway, New-York.
Sale to commence at 4 o'clock precisely.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 2,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.
CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. SEASON OF 1874.
This well known and popular Summer resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holaman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address G. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, $21 per week.
JOHN B. COZZENS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; *four* miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates. Rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H.—Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; trout fishing good; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequalled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 19, 1874.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer resort will open on the 15th of June. Proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, R. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

ON THE SEA SHORE!—WATCH HILL POINT, R. I., (near Stonington, Conn.,)—The Plimpton House, reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf bathing, boating, and fishing; the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mosquitoes. Fare from New-York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, $2 75. Terms made acceptable. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late come fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, CITY OF KINGSTON.—TOWNSEND, Proprietor. Terms, $10 a week; elegant accommodations; Catskill Mountain scenery; reputation established; leave steamers Mary Powell, Kingston, boats direct. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 6 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

THE HILL-SIDE HOME—DELIGHTFULLY situated near the Delaware River, in the romantic village of Carversville, Bucks County, Penn.; fine spring water, beautiful lawns, pianos, organ, and library; excellent board $7 to $12 per week. Send for circular. Address WM. EV

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

PAPERS READ ON THE MANUFACTURING OF RAILROAD IRON, THE WILLIAMSBURG DAM, AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL, THE CITY WATER-FRONTS, &C.

A special meeting of the Society of American Civil Engineers was held in Tammany Hall yesterday. The meeting was called for 10 o'clock, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before Col. Julius W. Adams requested the members of the society to come to order. There were about eighty members of the society present; not a large but, nevertheless, an influential gathering. Col. Adams, after welcoming those present, remarked that he regarded such meetings not only as gatherings of scientific men, but also as social reunions, bringing together the engineering profession from all parts of the country, and binding them into one common brotherhood. At the termination of Col. Adams' brief address it was proposed and seconded that the Colonel, who is the President of the association, should be the permanent President of the meeting. Col. Adams proceeded to business without further remark, and called upon Mr. Ashbel Welsh, of Lambertville, N. J., to read the report of the Committee, of which he is Chairman, "on the Form, Weight, Manufacture, and Life of Rails." In many respects this is a most interesting subject to the railroad traveling public. Mr. Welsh's report is, as he asserted in behalf of the committee, still incomplete, but it nevertheless covers a good deal of ground. It starts by saying that the rail which is suitable and the best that can be had for the railroad system of our country, is not necessarily good for that of another. He contrasted the requirements of America with those of Great Britain, and contended that whereas, with the wide supports in use in Great Britain, a rail must have "strength and stiffness," a rail in America, with narrow supports, must be sought after chiefly for its property of endurance. Mr. Welsh's report goes very deeply into the shapes of rails. It advocates a light base, a light stem, and a heavy top; that the weight of metal in the top should be fifty per cent. per yard of the total weight of the rail. Mr. Welsh supported this theory by arguments showing the relative "blow" on the head of a rail compared with the strain on the stem and base while a train of cars is passing over it. The report also goes exhaustively into the relative merits of iron and steel rails. A good steel rail is estimated to last ten times as long as a good iron rail, forty times as long as a fair iron rail, and one hundred times as long as many of the inferior rails which are laid in the numerous second-class lines of this country. Among other interesting topics, the report deals with the various modes of destruction of rails and their causes, such as breaking, splitting, scaling, crumbling, &c., and asserts that all injury begins in the head of the rail. Indeed, the question of the manufacture of the head of the rail is one of the most important questions discussed. In conclusion the report of the Committee calls particular attention to the folly on the part of railroad companies in purchasing rails with a view to their cheapness, not with a view to their quality.

On the conclusion of the reading of this report an adjournment for twenty minutes was proposed and carried unanimously. On reassembly (which was of a very slow order) a very interesting and timely report was read by Mr. James B. Francis, of Lowell, Mass., on "The Failure of the Dam at Williamsburg." Mr. Francis described the location of the reservoir and the dam, which was built in 1865 by funds furnished by the mill owners and manufacturers whose works were situated down the stream. The dam, said Mr. Francis, was 500 or 600 feet long, and about 43 feet high. The area of this reservoir was about 111 acres, with an average depth of 42 feet. Of this vast volume of water about three-fourths escaped in a period of twenty minutes. Mr. Francis then described the construction of the reservoir, the dam, and waste way, and exhibited a most interesting clay model of the dam as it appears in its present ruined condition. He made a particular point on the fact of the works not having been built according to the designs of a practical and skilled engineer, but avowed that they were drawn to order according to certain specifications furnished by the Directors of the Reservoir Company. Mr. Francis gave in detail these specifications, and they certainly absolve the constructing engineer of all responsibility, save that of not protesting against any such insecure work. He described the bottom of the reservoir as being "hard pan, overlaid with gravel and a few inches of soil." The embankment was formed of gravel mixed with loam, but obviously subject to the percolation of water. The cause of the disaster Mr. Francis traces to the insufficiency of the cement wall at the base of the reservoir, from which the leakage, disregarded, began. He detailed the various defects, and pointed out what should have been done in order to counteract the effects of extreme heat, ice, and snow, which he characterized as climatic effects. He maintained that the ruined dam betrays defects of the grossest character, and that when the catastrophe took place, the water was leaking under the wall of the dam, about 100 feet below the waste-pipe. Mr. Francis concluded by saying that the Williamsburg reservoir and dam could in no way be called an engineering work; that it was altogether the work of unprofessional persons, interested in constructing the works as cheaply as possible. Consequently, the committee of investigation, of whom Mr. Francis was the chairman, deemed it neither necessary nor desirable to pass any opinion on the merits of the constructing engineer. Mr. Worthen afterward described how the dam gave way and the water burst forth and overwhelmed the valley, taking the clay model in his hands and using it as a means of illustration. This paper was one of evidently great interest, the circumstances having been so recent, and the relation of sad scenes being so fresh in the memory of all.

The next paper in order was one on the "Tests of American Iron and Steel," by Gen. W. S. Smith, of Chicago. The General prefaced his remarks by saying that the committee, which he represented, had had little opportunity of making any extended inquiry into the matter intrusted to their care, inasmuch as the different members of the committee are widely separated and it is difficult to assemble them together. He, however, said that the committee had taken the important step of drawing up a memorial to Congress on the subject, which memorial he read at length and was unanimously adopted by the meeting. This memorial calls the attention of Congress to the greatly increased uses of iron and steel; to the fact that the various processes of their manufacture are so complex that engineers and architects are, to a great extent, unable to arrive at accurate conclusions, and that an authoritative compilation of statistical tests of iron and steel is an absolute national necessity. It is well known that such tests are made in England, France, Belgium, and other countries, under Government supervision, and that the record of such tests are especially valuable not only to the iron masters and consumers of iron, but to the Government itself. The importance of this memorial was signified by the passing of resolutions adding the names of such men as Charles E. Richards, Capt. Michaeles, and Prof. Thurston to the roll of the committee having the matter in charge.

Gen. Barnard then read a paper on the "Resistance of Beams to Flexure," in which he detailed the French experiment in that line. But, unfortunately, the General read his paper from the floor instead of from the platform, as did many of those who followed him, and his voice was not powerful enough to convey his language to the ears of the members of the press. This difficulty was greatly increased by the mass of technicalities which prevailed through the paper. The same may be said of Mr. C. Shaler Smith's "Strains in Draw-bridge Spans and Turn-tables" in which so many geometrical problems were involved that it was impossible to catch the drift even of his argument; and, again, of what should be a most interesting paper, Mr. Collingwood's description of the "Anchorage of the East River Bridge." Mr. Charles MacDonald, of New-York, gave a practical illustration of "Rolling Friction," as applied to turn-table centres, exhibiting a broken specimen which has been in use at the Point Street Bridge, Providence, R. I. The centre consists of a series of conical rollers confined in circular bands of iron. These rollers will sustain a weight, while revolving, of three and a half tons per lineal inch to each roller. The specimen exhibited, Mr. MacDonald said, was broken by an excessive loading and an imperfect application of the load.

At the conclusion of Mr. MacDonald's address, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at 8 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

When Col. Adams called the meeting to order, soon after 8 o'clock, the attendance being much less numerous than in the morning, Mr. John D. Van Buren read a paper on "The Improvements of the Water-front of New-York." Mr. Van Buren gave an interesting historical description of the old system of docks and wharves in New-York City, and drew a parallel between the advantages of the North and East Rivers and those of the Thames and Mersey; showing that the slight ebb and flow of the tide is greatly in favor of New-York, as against England. He said that the new system proposed was virtually that of Gen. McClellan; the construction of a stone wall giving 250 feet on the East River and one giving 200 feet on the North River, with suitable piers. This plan has been generally approved by local engineers. The bulk of the structure will be made of beton blocks—1½ cement, 2½ sand, and the remainder broken stone, trap rock of fifty tons and upward. Mr. Van Buren gave some details of what has been done during the past month, and said that the cost of laying the blocks was only $1 50, against $4, the cost of laying granite blocks. Mr. Van Buren then described the different kind of piers and wharves and their durability; giving details about timber piers, timber and concrete piers, concrete and iron girder piers, &c., with the cost of each kind. He demonstrated that masonry would be much cheaper, and gave an amusing story of the average life of a pile. Mr. Van Buren thinks that the wisest course is to throw a concrete and granite-faced wall, with piers, thereby increasing the roadway and affording facilities for building elevators and other agents of transportation. This paper excited some discussion. Mr. Welsh warmly asserted that the place for New-York wharfage and dockage is on the New-Jersey bank of the Hudson, because of the ease with which piles may be driven into the soil, and the natural point of storage and shipment which New-Jersey presents, without cartage, &c., which, he said, amounted to $2 a ton. The debate was actively participated in by Mr. Collingwood, Col. Adams, and Mr. Van Buren.

Among the other papers read during the evening session was a very interesting one by Mr. S. Whipple, of Albany, on the "Utica Lift Draw-bridge." The meeting adjourned in high anticipation of the programme sketched out for them to-day, which is as follows:

At 10:30 A. M. the members of the society will visit the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J. They will inspect the buildings and grounds under the guidance of the Trustees, President, and Faculty, and will witness some interesting experiments illustrating the more recent discoveries in science and engineering inventions which have been developed at that institute.

A very powerful traction engine, from Messrs. Aveling & Porter, will be experimented with, the machinery and apparatus of the institute and the drawings and original designs made by the students will also be examined. At noon the party will proceed to inspect the famous Stevens Iron-clad Battery, which has been under the course of construction for many years, and still unfinished. (This battery was left by will to the State of New-Jersey, and is to be sold on November 2d to the highest bidder.) After lunch on board the iron-clad, the party will take a steamer, which was kindly placed at their disposal by the Quartermaster Department of the army, and proceed to Hell Gate, inspecting various objects of engineering interests en route. From Hell Gate they will take a special train at Harlem and proceed via the Hudson River Railroad to the Grand Central Depot, at the same time inspect the improvements that are being made on Fourth avenue. At 8 o'clock P. M. the annual dinner will take place at Tammany Hall.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

A PLEASANT DAY, BUT NO WIND—DRIFTING MATCHES.

The ninth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club took place yesterday, and, as the result proved, was a complete failure owing to the absence of wind. The morning broke auspiciously with a brisk breeze from the northward, but the old yachtsmen shook their heads, and said it would not last from that quarter at this time of the year. True to their prediction, the breeze ceased about 11 o'clock, and there was not a sailful of wind to be picked up in the whole Lower Bay during the remainder of the day. The fleet mustered promptly on time at the Bay Ridge Dock, and formed in line. The steamer Magenta, having on board the Regatta Committee, comprising Messrs. W. B. Davenport, J. L. Marcellus, H. A. Gouge, and S. W. Knowles, had been chartered to convey the friends and guests of the club, and had on board a large company of ladies and gentlemen. A brass band was also employed to vary the attractions of the trip, and with the fresh breeze and the bright, clear sky a splendid day's sport and pleasure were hoped for. The steamer William Fletcher was engaged for the use of the judges, Messrs. Wm. Peet, Rev. W. H. Thomas, and Robert S. Church, and the members of the press. The following yachts were entered for the regatta:

Schooners.

No.	Name.	Owners.
10	Triton	G. A. Thayer.
3	Peerless	J. R. Maxwell.
2	Ariel	
1	Agnes	E. Harey.
	Tidal Wave	William Voorhis

First-class Sloops.

Name.	Owners.
Orion	J. W. Cooper
Jennie M.	J. A. Monsell.
Kaiser Wilhelm	Norris & Greenleaf
Anna	W. A. Cumming.
Alert	Henry Vail.
Recreation	George A. Weber.
Kate	E. L. Lawrence.
Barbara Frietchie	J. R. Rhodes.

Second-class Sloops.

Name.	Owners.
Ida	W. E. Greenleaf.
Flyaway	V. B. Livingston.
Undine	C. E. Willis.
William T. Lee	Charles F. Cheever.

The course was as follows:

For schooners, from the anchorage down through the Narrows, to and around the stake-boat at South-west Spit; thence to and around Light-ship, rounding the same from the southward; thence home, going to southward and westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

For first-class sloops, the same course, to and around stake-boat at South-west Spit; thence to and around a stake-boat near a buoy in Gedney Channel, rounding the same from the southward; thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

For second-class sloops, same course, to and around stake-boat at South-west Spit; thence home.

At the hour fixed for the start the following vessels were in line: Schooners Agnes, Triton, and Peerless; first-class (cabin) sloops Anna, Barbara Frietchie, Ida, Kate, Jennie M., Orion, Recreation, and Kaiser Wilhelm; and the second-class (open) sloop Flyaway. The schooners Tidal Wave and Ariel, the first-class sloop Alert, and the second-class sloops Wm. T. Lee and Undine had been entered, but did not show up for the race. The schooners were allowed to take a flying start, and the sloops either slipped or weighed anchor. At 10:50:37 the second signal for schooners to start was given from the judges' boat, and the Agnes was the first to get away, at 10:51:04, under fore and mainsail, jib, flying jib, and jib topsail, fore and main topsail, and main club topsail, running before the wind, with a light breeze from north by west. The Triton was next away, at 10:52:02, and the Peerless followed at 10:52:25, both carrying the same canvas as the Agnes. At 10:54 the sloops got away, the Barbara Freitchie being the first to get her head around, closely followed by the Jennie M., Recreation, and Kate. The other sloops rapidly got under way, but in turning, the Kaiser Wilhelm fouled her yawl, and after spending some ten minutes in the endeavor to get it clear of her rudder, she hauled out of the race and headed for her anchorage. The Flyaway and Anna started with their balloon jibs set, and the other sloops carried only squaresail, topsail, and jib. The fleet stood out prettily through the Narrows, but when under the lee of Fort Lafayette, the wind began to die out, and the Triton took in her jib topsail. From this time until night came on there was no wind worth mentioning, and it became a matter of luck in drifting and catching the occasional light flaws. The surface of the bay was as smooth as a mirror, and the sky was unmarked by a cloud. The Peerless now began to fall astern somewhat, though the schooners had up to this point maintained their respective starting distances pretty evenly, and the sloops were in a bunch some distance astern. A faint breeze struck the front line of yachts as they got away from the high land, and the schooners still moved together. The Agnes gradually crept up to the starboard of the Triton, and while both vessels appeared to be almost becalmed abreast of each other the Peerless got the benefit of a light puff of air, and placed herself between the other schooners, coming up fairly abreast of them. In this position they moved together for nearly half an hour, so that when looked at abeam the Triton, on the port side, concealed the other two. Presently the Peerless began to creep to the front, and as the light flaws struck here and there among the fleet the vessels became scattered and were not afterward at close quarters during the regatta. As the schooners were abeam of Dix Island, the Triton took the Agnes' wind and gained a slight advantage; but it was of short duration, for the breeze again fell off and then veered to east south-east. For half an hour the leading vessels scarcely moved, while the light sloops astern were dodging about quite lively as they picked up here and there a five-minute puff of wind. Then the Triton got a streak and took a lead of three or four hundred yards. Ten minutes later, the Orion crept up to the Peerless, and passed her on the port side, being the first of the sloops to overtake any of the schooners. By this time the judges' boat had taken up position at the stake-boat, off the South-west Spit. For half an hour longer the schooners and four or five of the sloops tacked and went off, now abreast, and again in line, trying to weather the stake-boat, and failed, though they were all within a stretch of a mile and a half. The wind veered back to north by west, and as the fleet made its last reach for the stake-boat, the Triton was leading the Peerless slightly, the Jennie M. next, and the Barbara Frietchie fourth, the remainder being strung out to westward. Another dead-spell intervened, and the Triton dropped astern, the Anna coming up with a streak of light air, and taking the first position, the Barbara second, Peerless third, leading the schooners, the Agnes next, and the Triton fifth, all within a few lengths of each other. In this way they headed for the stake-boat, crossing the line in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Anna	2	15	16	Peerless	2	45	10
Flyaway	2	26	32	Ida	2	46	40
Barbara Freitchie	2	27	15	Peerless	2	46	50
Jennie M.	2	30	40	Recreation	2	49	25
Orion	2	37	50	Kate	2	54	00
Triton	2	44	57				

The Flyaway at once stood away homeward before the wind, which had again chopped around almost southerly, and the schooners and first-class sloops stretched away for the "Hook," tolerably well up, and hugging the little wind that was to be had. This was practically the end of the race, and it is doubtful whether more than five of them got past the point. They soon began to string out in Indian file at wide intervals. At 4:18:45 the Anna, still leading, rounded the stakeboat at Gedney's Channel. The Orion followed a little later, but at 4:21 P. M. fouled the stake-boat. She lost some time in again getting her way, and had to make a short tack to weather the buoy, which she succeeded in accomplishing at 4:45. Everything else was far astern, and at 5 o'clock the judges' boat returned to the starting point at Bay Ridge, passing on her way, outside the Hook, the Barbara Frietchie, the Triton, and the Recreation, all making weary efforts for their turning points. The Flyaway's time at the home stake-boat was not taken, but she went over the course fully an hour inside the time. After waiting until 7 o'clock, the judges decided that there was no race for the schooners and first-class sloops, and that they would submit the right and claim of the Flyaway to the prize of her class to the club for determination. Up to sunset none of the other vessels had arrived home.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place to-day, and if the weather proves favorable a capital day's sport is anticipated, notwithstanding the fleet will be smaller than that of the past two or three years. The list embraces a number of "clippers," and there is considerable rivalry between some of the vessels. A prize of $250 will be offered in each class, which will be awarded without regard to allowance of time. The schooner-yachts will also contest for the Bennett Challenge Cup, which will be sailed for under the old-time allowance regulations.

The start will be made from an anchorage a short distance below Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, and the yachts will sail thence to and around a steamer near South-west Spit Buoy, No. 8½, thence to and around the Sandy Hook light-ship, and return over the same course. The following is a list of the yachts thus far entered for the races:

Schooners—First Class.

Phantom	Wm. H. Osgood.
Idler	F. S. Colgate.
Tidal Wave	Wm. Voorhis.
Rambler	W. H. Thomas.

Schooners—Second Class.

Eva	E. Bard Grubb.
Peerless	R. Maxwell.
Magic	H. T. Garner.
Clio	Bradhurst & Asten.
Cornelia	J. H. Vondy.

Sloops—First Class.

Vindex	R. Center.
Vision	J. J. Alexander.
Gracie	J. R. Waller.

Sloops—Second Class.

Qui Vive	E. Chapham.
Wayward	W. E. Morris.
Breeze	H. P. Kings and.
Dudley	E. William.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held last evening for the purpose of taking action in regard to the amendment to the Tariff bill imposing a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on brokers' sales. A member of the special committee appointed to go to Washington to oppose the proposed tax, and who had just returned, made a statement, giving the principal features of the proposed amendment. It provides that on and after the 1st day of July next there shall be levied a tax on all sales or contracts for sale, whether verbal or written, one-twentieth of one per cent. on the amount of the sales; that every firm engaged in the business of selling stocks, bonds, gold, &c., shall keep a true and accurate record thereof, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any internal revenue officer, and shall on the first day of each month make a return to the Collector of Internal Revenue, under oath, as to the business transacted by them. Failure to comply with the provisions of the amendment is made punishable by a fine of $200 for each offense, and in default of the proper return the Commissioner is authorized to estimate the amount of sales made by each individual broker upon the best information he can obtain. The reading of the provisions of the bill created considerable excitement among the members of the committee, and its inquisitorial character was denounced in unmeasured terms. That part of the amendment which provides that the books of every firm doing a brokerage business shall at any moment be liable to be overhauled by any revenue officer seemed to be regarded as specially objectionable. Before adjourning, the committee resolved to adopt every legitimate means to defeat the amendment.

SEIZURE OF HAVANA STEAMERS.

The steamer City of Merida, of the Mexican and Havana Company's Line, was seized by the United States Marshal's officers at Pier No. 3, North River, yesterday, for an alleged violation of the Navigation laws. The vessel was bonded in $1,500 by the Messrs. Alexandre, the owners. Monitions have been issued for the attachment of the steamers City of Havana and Cuba, of the same line. Mr. Abell, of the Custom-house, who is the complainant against the company, charges that they have disregarded section 4 of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1871, in carrying refined petroleum in their vessels. The law provides that crude and refined petroleum and other explosive burning fluids shall not be carried in any passenger vessel where there is any other practicable route of transportation, and that when such combustible freight is shipped it shall be at a temperature of not over 120°. The regulations for the supervision of steam-boats further provide that when passenger ships transport ignitable oils and chemical acids, the goods shall be put along the guards and along the forward decks, where they can be easily thrown overboard if a fire occurs. Officer Abell is authority for the statement that almost every trip the Mexican and Havana vessels make they carry 3,000 or 4,000 gallons of petroleum—enough to blow them into pieces in case of combustion. The penalty for carrying the oil below deck is very severe. The Clyde Company was in the habit of taking combustible goods, but declined to continue to receive them on notice from the Custom-house. The Messrs. Alexandre say that they have the permission of Gen. Smith, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats, to carry the petroleum, and that its transportation is unattended by any danger.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT ROCKLAND INSTITUTE.

The commencement ceremonies at Rockland Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson, were held Tuesday last, and consisted of literary and musical exercises. A class of seven, representing four different States of the Union, was graduated, who read original essays. The subjects and authors were as follows: "Social Geology," by Miss Luella M. Stewart, of Brooklyn; "Beauty in her Caverns," Miss Mamie H. Blair, of Chicago, Ill.; "Mozart et Massillon," by Miss Lina E. Smith, of Boston, Mass.; "Out of School-life into Life's School," by Miss Julia L. Keith, of Chicago, Ill.; "Over the Sea Lies Your Italy," by Miss Aphelia Fowler, of Lafayette, Ind.; "Soul Sculpture," by Miss Besse MacLeod, of Chicago, Ill.; "Ananias and Sapphira," by Miss Kate S. Fitch, of New-York City, who also delivered the valedictory. Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by Rev. L. D. Mansfield, the President of the institute, after which the reading of the Roll of Honor followed, the exercises closing with a grand march on four pianos and musical performances. In the evening a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield to a select party of the friends of the graduating class and of the other young ladies of the institute.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

As the steam-boat Jane Moseley was leaving her dock, Pier No. 8, North River, on her 4:15 trip to Long Branch yesterday, the cry of man overboard was heard from a dozen voices on board the boat. It appears that John Murphy, of West Twenty-fourth street, had gone on board to see some friends off, and while bidding them good-bye the gang plank was pulled ashore, and the boat had started, leaving a space of about six feet from the dock. He made a desperate leap, but fell short of his mark and went overboard. The suction of the wheel drew him under, and he was lost sight of for a few minutes. Mr. George Backus, Captain of the dock, immediately pulled off his coat and jumped in, and seizing him by the hair of his head he, with the assistance of Officer Flynn, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, brought him safely ashore. There was great consternation on board the boat. The passengers all rushed to the port side, throwing her over on her beam ends. The boat passed out of sight before the passengers were aware the man was saved.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE TABERNACLE CHURCH.

The annual strawberry festival of the Tabernacle Church, Thirty-fourth street, was held last evening under the auspices of the Sunday-school teachers connected with the church. There was a large attendance, and the programme prepared for the occasion was very entertaining. The Carolina Singers were engaged for the evening, and rendered a choice selection of their melodies, which were warmly appreciated by the audience. A presentation of a handsome volume, entitled *Floral Bells*, was made to Miss Mary A. Forsyth, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by her to the managers of the Sunday-schools. At the conclusion of the concert in the church the large party adjourned to the lecture-room, where the strawberry festival was celebrated in a very agreeable manner.

REVENUE SUITS FOR $600,000.

It was reported at the Custom-house, yesterday, that the importers of mohair had brought suits in the Circuit Court against Collector Arthur, as the representative of the Government, to recover about $600,000, alleged to have been paid in excess of duty. Most of the prominent merchants are plaintiffs, among them A. T. Stewart, E. S. Jaffray, Lord & Taylor, Devlin & Co., and H. B. Claflin. Under the tariff of July 14, 1870, a tax of thirty per cent. was imposed on manufacrures of hair, and forty per cent. on fabrics of wool and hair. Mohair is a cloth, made of the wool of the Angora goat, with a warp of hair, and is charged forty per cent. The importers claim that the goods are composed entirely of hair, and that they should pay only thirty per cent. The amount involved makes the question an important one, and a judicial interpretation of the law is anxiously awaited.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JUNE 11, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA AND THE IMPERIALISTS.

LONDON, June 11.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that while Gambetta was waiting for the Versailles train he was hustled and insulted by a band of well-known Bonapartists, led by Mouton, M. Pietris, former Secretary, and Casanova, an officer of the Imperial Guard. The latter attempted to strike Gambetta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COTTON MILL BURNED AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, June 11.—The extensive cotton mills of Moseley & Mar, at Manchester, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

TURKEY.

COMBINATION TO PROTECT INTERESTS OF EUROPEAN POWERS—TROUBLE WITH THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says the Governments of Germany, Servia, and Roumania have confidentially informed the other European Powers that they have concluded an agreement to mutually protect their interests and position against the designs of Turkey.

KANSAS REFORMERS.

STATE CONVENTION AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, June 10.—A State convention of what is known as the John Davies Reform party met to-day. Fifteen or twenty delegates were present representing four or five counties. The convention agreed to take part in the Convention of Independents, called for the 5th of August.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June, 1—11 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England and the Middle States, and fallen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and is lowest in the North-west; the temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley and Virginia, and thence north to to the lake region; clear or fair weather, and southerly winds continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; generally cloudy weather and light rain, with easterly winds, are reported from the Middle State, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Minnesota; northerly winds and fair weather prevail in New-England.

The Missouri River has risen at the stations below Leavenworth, and at Yankton; the Mississippi River has risen at Davenport, Warsaw, and St. Louis, and fallen at Vicksburg and Helena.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cool and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north and east winds, followed by local rains and falling barometer during the night.

For the Middle States, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather, north-east to southeast winds, lower temperature, and falling barometer.

HOT WEATHER IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—The mercury was 100° in the shade here to-day. There was one fatal case of sun-stroke yesterday, and one case to-day, but not fatal.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	63°	71°	3:30 P. M.	91°	88°
6 A. M.	64°	70°	6 P. M.	80°	83°
9 A. M.	74°	76°	9 P. M.	75°	78°
12 M.	82°	80°	12 P. M.	70°	77°

Average temperature yesterday, 77⅞°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 74⅞°.

ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The House and Senate met in convention this afternoon and proceeded to an election of State officers. Hon. Wm. Butterfield, of Concord, was elected Secretary of State; G. Dearborn, State Treasurer; Charles C. Pearson, of Concord, State Printer; Alvah W. Sulloway, of Franklin, Railroad Commissioner; Tobias D. Foss, of Strafford, Commissary General.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Company H, of the Fifth Regiment, gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park, yesterday.

Controller Green reports the receipts of his department yesterday to have been $61,305 55, and disbursements, $398,305.

The steam-ships Scotia and Koln, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took 39,570 letters and 64 bags of papers.

A special meeting of the new Board of Management of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow, when committees for the ensuing year will be appointed.

The veterans of the National Guard who propose to take part in the parade of the 17th inst. will assemble, in citizens' dress, at the armory, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Gen. William S. Hillier was yesterday, on motion of Col. Charles S. Spencer, admitted to practice as attorney and counselor at law in the United States Courts of this district.

W. Burns, a homeless vagrant, thirty-eight years of age, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the North River at Pier No. 41. He was rescued by Officer King, of the Fifth Precinct.

The Directors of the Old Colony Steam-boat Company assumed control of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company yesterday, in accordance with the terms of the sale completed on the previous day.

The Twelfth Regiment will parade to-day at Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice, in chasseur uniform, knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and one day's rations. Assembly at regimental armory at 6:30 A. M.

The body of an unknown man, dressed in a dark overcoat, dress body coat, vest, and pants, and wearing a gold hunting-case watch having on it the letters "J. F.," was found drowned under McComb's Dam Bridge yesterday.

The usual weekly reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Dr. Everett will address the scholars upon the principles of hygiene. Vocal and instrumental music will be given during the evening.

The First Assembly District German Republican Association, A. E. Heyse presiding, held a meeting at No. 141 Cedar street last night, the proceedings of which were confined to routine business, and an adjournment took place until the opening of the Fall campaign.

The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship China sailed from Hong Kong yesterday, with full complement of passengers and freight for San Francisco, via Yokohama. The Colima, of the same line, arrived Monday at Panama, in eleven days steaming from San Francisco.

John Wilson and John Short were arrested last evening by Detective Corr on a charge of breaking into a new house at the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avenues, on the 7th inst., and stealing $42 worth of silver-mounted faucets. Portion of the property was recovered.

The bill filed by Wm. H. Cammeyer, as assignee of Samuel Lewis, against Gen. John Newton, in the United States District Court, to recover damages for an infringement on a patent for a still-water dam used in blasting-rock, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Blatchford.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York of the German Order of the Harugari celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a festival yesterday afternoon, which, later in the evening, was followed by a banquet and a ball, in which a large number of the order, with their families and friends, participated.

The New-York Schuetzen Guild, commanded by Capt. Fahrenholz, yesterday engaged in a festival and prize-shooting at Washington Park, in which a number of riflemen from other organizations participated. After the shooting contest prizes, amounting in value to $175, were distributed to the best marksmen.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has instructed the engineer in charge of the boulevard and avenues, and the Superintendent of Streets, to give particular attention to the sprinkling of the avenues and roads leading to Macomb's Dam Bridge during the days of the races at Jerome Park.

Leonard Gerhardt, aged twenty-four years, of No. 418 West Forty-eighth street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail, by Justice Sherwood, to answer a charge of stabbing, with a manure fork, Breno Martin, a gardener, residing at the same number. The complainant and the accused are relatives by marriage, and the offense was a simple case of "aggravated mother-in-law."

A strawberry and floral festival was given last evening at the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues. In addition to the refreshments, a musical and literary feast had been provided, consisting of voluntaries on the organ and recitations of selections from favorite authors, by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, during the past month, aided seventy immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine at an expense of $460 67. Thirty-four were boarded at the expense of the society, of whom twenty-five found employment in the City, and nine others were sent to places of destination in the interior at the expense of the society. Arrangements are being made for a festival for the benefit of the charitable fund established by the society, which is to come off at the Lion Park on the 15th of July.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Cosgrove, aged fifty-six years, residing in Wyckoff street, and Otto Gaincho, of Forty-seventh street, New-York, were prostrated by the heat in this city yesterday.

The Supervisors yesterday resolved that as the question of awarding the contract for the convict labor of the Penitentiary had got into the Supreme Court it would be better to leave the adjustment of the matter to that tribunal.

A meeting of the Park Commissioners will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning to hear the views of the property-owners interested in the extension of the Ocean Boulevard, from Prospect Park Race-course to the beach at Coney Island.

The remains of Mr. William Cory, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, were buried in Green-Wood yesterday, the funeral taking place from the residence of deceased's brother, at Fort Hamilton.

John A. Mullen, aged nine years, residing at No. 168 Ellery street, and Richard Murphy, aged six years, of No. 828 Park avenue, while playing last evening near the edge of mill pond on Stockton street, near Lewis, went into the water and got beyond their depth. The boy Mullen was drowned before assistance arrived, but Sergt. Nicholson, of the Sixth Sub-precinct, succeeded in rescuing the other.

Chas. McDowell, Thomas McKane, and Thos. Smith, aged respectively twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years, were committed by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the store No. 495 Third avenue by forcing open a shutter. The boys belong to a regularly organized gang of youthful burglars, and have already confessed to three different burglaries. One of the boys has escaped twice from the Truants' Home.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

The steamers Columbus and City of Havana were quarantined by Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer, on their arrival from Havana yesterday. The passengers were inspected by Deputy Health Officer Macartney for symptoms of yellow fever, after which they were permitted to come ashore. The officers and crews of both vessels were detained on board, and will not be allowed to land until after the time for the manifestation of the infection has expired. The steamers were anchored off Robbin's Reef for fumigation and disinfection. The Health Officers say that the quarantine season will last till September. They expect to have a good many yellow fever patients, and will enforce the Sanitary laws very rigidly to prevent the contagion from reaching the City.

WORK OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a report of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter carriers at the New-York Post Office, and the expenses incident thereto, for the month of May, 1874:

Carriers employed, 381; delivery trips daily, 5; collection trips daily, 13; registered letters delivered, 14,348; mail letters delivered, 2,925,712; mail postal cards delivered, 270,154; local letters delivered, 1,702,098; local postal cards delivered, 426,408; newspapers, &c., delivered, 685,939; letters returned to the office, 27,000; letters collected, 4,881,006; postal cards collected, 704,989; newspapers, &c., collected, 416,574; total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery, either by carrier or the office, $93,598 06; amount paid carriers, $29,711 07.

MASONIC OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, the newly-elected Grand Master of Masons of this State, was entertained last evening at the Manhattan Club, by Col. E. L. Gaul. Among others present were Gen. Jas. W. Husted, Deputy Grand Master; Gen. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal; James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer; Messrs. John C. Boak and James E. Morrison, Senior and Junior Grand Deacons, and R. W. H. D. Walker, of the Grand Lodge, with R. E. H. Clay Preston, G. Fred. Wiltsie, and Thomas R. Fisher, Knights Templar.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German Saloon-keepers' Central Organization held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when subscriptions to the amount of $1,955 were received, at the rate of $5 from each member. This fund is to be set apart to protect the members from any interference with their business by the Excise Board, which is deemed probable on account of a resolution passed by the saloon-keepers not to take out any licenses until the powers of the Excise Board under the present law, which is presumed to be defective, have been determined by counsel appointed for that purpose.

BASE-BALL.

The Athletics defeated the Mutuals in Philadelphia yesterday by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	1	0	1	4	2	2	0	1	2	—13
Mutuals	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 3

In a game between the Prospect and Pacifics, played at Bayridge yesterday, the former came off victors by a score of 8 to 4.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The purchase of the Vermont Central Railroad by the Central Vermont, was consummated yesterday, the price paid being $3,000,000.

STEAM CANAL-BOATS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Gov. Dix has signed the bill awarding prizes to Baxter, Dobbins, and Davis for plans for steam canal-boats.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; market active for shipping grades; prices firm at $5 50@$6 15 for good to choice, ranging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs.; $6 25@$6 70 for extra 1,250 to 1,500 lbs. Steers; Stockers sold at $3 25@$4 75. Shipments, 2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market fairly active and firmer, with prices a shade higher; sales at $4 65@$5 80 for inferior to choice, with most sales at $5 10@$5 50 for common to good. Shipments, 8,500. Sheep nominally unchanged. Receipts, 366.

[Advertisement.]

RAISING A DUST.—KNOX's exposure of the use of soapstone powder in the manufacture of the cassimere hat has created a decided commotion. This is all right. Those who want a nice Summer hat should buy one of his "Granite Gray Cassimeres," sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Headache, toothache, neuralgia, or any other physical pain relieved instantly with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Catarrh or colds in the head cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—G. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Durmill, Benj. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. N. Stone, James Stone, Jr., Chas. Rowland, W. W. Couche, A. R. H. Ransom, A. G. McComb, N. D. Menken, Miss A. Woodhall, T. S. Kingman, John S. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ward, Miss Annie Ward, W. L. Ogden, D. J. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Schlamder, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Boykett, Miss Boykett, Miss J. B. Boykett, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Marand, John Gill, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Dingee, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, Jas. Kemp, Mrs. M. Kemp, Miss E. Kemp and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Molson, Geo. H. Watrous, Mrs. Morrell, two children, and maid, Robert Nathan, Max Baerlocher, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Ben. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hubbard and maid, Ben. Bergara, Mrs. R. Bergara, Miss Bergara, Louis Bergara, E. Spstynia, Jules Spstynia, Mrs. A. Wilkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Banks, H. M. Nesbitt, H. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ward, Mrs. Easton and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hays, two children and maid, P. M. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carver, W. J. Hoppin, Dr. Hoppin, G. W. Tarleton, John T. Farsley, T. E. Cloheay, Mr. Osborne, Chas. B. Kingsley, T. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis Russell, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Abbott and son, F. Beauch and son, Mr. Gilfillan, Col. Jas. L. Tait, Miss Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Sloane, Gen. Benardes and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, E. I. King, E. I. King, Jr., S. G. Claye, Arthur Claye, Frank Claye, Mr. and Mrs. Courage and four children, A. Weinberg, J. O. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. E. De Bose, C. G. Thompson, John Chadwick, Geo. Lewis, Jas. Brooke, G. D. Bernd, H. F. Cummings, W. J. Foskett, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dickens, Mr. Webster, C. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Isaac Bell, Jr., Arthur Farnwell, John P. Howard, Roland Redmond, Albert Saxon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Desponnier, J. Friedmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sherman, Miss Grey, Miss Gregorie, E. Boddington, Robert Milne, Geo. Baum, Mrs. Henry Milward, W. Kirkwood, Prof. Benj. Pierce and wife, Mr. Dix, H. Richardson, Miss Clarke, Miss S. Clarke, Mr. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodrich.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—F. C. Del Rios, Luzada Monez, Regla Nunez, Guadupe Nunes, Fulgaso Nunez, Y. Parejo, M. G. Fernandez, J. A. Almsa, Lorenzo Garcia, Joaquin Torres, Jose Quintana Salgo, D. S. Dominguez, Estevan Halley, M. D. Menendez, Luis Carrera, Ysabel Talladens, Consuelo Basmonda, E. Masson, E. Stantosa, D. Silva, R. Tomaso, C. Diz, Carmela Pareja, C. Rollandelli, S. Rollandelli, C. F. Rollandelli, Alex. Dunlap, E. Martinez, Lino Segnero, Jas. Rogers, Felix Garcia, John Barrard, J. R. Rosa, Jas. Fogarty, Wm. Allis, C. D. Fowler, D. M. Fowler, J. P. Fernald, Clara Fernald, Elie. Fernald, J. Fernald, J. C. Davila, H. C. Ranick, P. E. Lasedo, D. J. Losaya, D. J. Fuentes, J. P. Abades, M. J. Goyenuda, D. Abades, A. Rullandi, Tomasa Rullandi, Angela Baker, Addie Snow, Eug. Montan, Adela Barreiro, Josefna Barreiro, Charles Smith, Thomas Smith, Andrew Spear, John Rose.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—E. A. Hartshorn, Nathan Putnam, John Lake, Mrs. Poole, Rev. L. Jewett, S. H. Strauss and wife, Miss Dora Mayhew, Rev. J. H. Burrows, Robert Leask, Jr., W. H. Adams, Master J. A. Scott, Miss M. Newlands, Miss J. Gall, Miss Annie Ramage, and 505 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Lessing, from Hamburg.—T. Keller Leinsiger, Ernst Freudenberg, J. Hoffman, Rudolph Forrer, Carl Muth, Aug. Thies, Miss Alwine Rosenfeld, Mrs. Marie Engels, Miss Friederike Meyerhoff, Miss Josephine Rheius, Joseph Hoffman and wife, Carl Muller, Dr. Almandus Stamm, Mr. Dickson.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Wm. Niblo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:30 | Moon rises..2:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:13 | Gov. Island..6:02 | Hell Gate..7:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, June 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Arch Druid, (Br.,) Thomson, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Koln, (Ger.,) Bingk, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Ne Plus Ultra, Borland, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Nuova Rattler, (Ital.,) Lacomare, Antwerp, J. C. Saeger.

Barks T. E. Woodworth, (Br.,) McNilly, Rosario, T. Norton, Jr., & Son; Lady Agnes, (Br.,) Friend, Penzance, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Millie Beim, (Br.,) Cook, Cayle; Stadmenister Itang, (Norw.,) Falchenberg, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Ueland, (Norw.,) Fallaksen, Alloa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Margarita, (Aust.,) Campani, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.; Kobe, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Constantinople, C. Tobias & Co.; Acadia, (Norw.,) Eldrup, Koenigsburg, Tetens & Bockmann; Albion, (Norw.,) Braaland, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cecilia, (Ital.,) Castagliani, Bristol, J. C. Seager; Sampo, (Russ.,) Steinmann, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Bridgetown, Bar. H. Trowbridge's Sons; Prudentia, (Norw.,) Pande, Dunkirk, France, C. Tobias & Co.; Ellida, (Br.,) Dunlop, Havre, Snow & Burgess.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Lessing, (Ger., new,) Loosberg, Hamburg May 29, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. June 5, lat. 45 35, lon. 41 38, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 43 02, lon. 56 32, passed an English yacht bound W.; 10th, 2 A. M., passed an Anchor and a Guion steamer bound E. The L. brings 244 passengers.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg May 27, and Havre 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana June 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans June 3, and South-west Pass 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool May 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 334 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 2, lat. 45 50, lon. 35, passed an Austrian bark bound E., showing a white flag with No. 204 in centre; 4th, lat. 43 15, lon. 41 10, passed a French steamer bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 50, lon. 58 40, passed bark Gessner, (Ger.,) from Bremen for New-York; same day, 650 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound E.; 9th, 220 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an American barkentine bound E., showing a white flag with red and blue stripes and red and blue diamond in centre; 130 miles, spoke bark Zeno, (Aust.,) bound W.; 60 miles, passed steam-ship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moville, Liverpool May 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 92 cabin and 226 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London May 8, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Sparkenhoe, (of London,) Popham, Liverpool April 21, with mdse. to Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Bark Martin, (Aust.,) Tommassovich, Limerick 27 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Pietro, (Ital.,) Brunetto, Liverpool 44 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Western Sea, (of Boston,) Hanson, Palermo 66 ds., with fruit to Henry E. Sprague.

Bark Caspari, (Norw.,) Syventsen, Bremen 41 ds., in ballast to order. May 6, lat. 49 33, lon. 11 05, passed the wreck of a ship of about 700 tons, waterlogged, painted black, with painted ports; fore and maintopmasts gone, bulwarks stove; apparently Nova Scotia built, and had been but a short time in that situation; May 26, lat. 42 52, lon. 46 30, passed a large iceberg.

Brig Adarno, (Ital.,) Ladanza, Gloucester 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Plummer, Curacao 12 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brig Matilda, Combs, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig Josie C. Hazeltine, (of Belfast,) Bean, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Brig Mary Fink, Dyer, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Brig Whittaker, ——, Shulee, N. S.

Schr. Martha T. Pike, (of Newburyport,) Howard, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pine apples to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Althea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. G. W. Barns, Phillips, Virginia.

Schr. Starlight, (of Bath,) Hopkins, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Lluhi y Tanlina—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Phebe, Frank Atwood, and David Owen, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Monroe, Providence.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Jane Maria, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Twilight, Riker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. S. Lanphrey, Gould, Boston.

Schr. Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Hall, Winterport.

Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, Mass.

Schr. L. H. Jones, Sawyer, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. War Steed, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to order.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Richard Low, Eldridge, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Bacon, Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. Artist, Clement, Sandwich.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Hoyt, Norwich.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Norwich.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with lobsters to Geo. Moore.

Schr. Metamora, Manchester, Wareham.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Wareham.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Wareham.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Wareham.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, ——, Wareham, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Thos. Morris, Dolliver, East Greenwich.

Schr. John Manlove, Hazard, East Greenwich.

Schr. Crozimbo, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. H. R. Wellman, Wood, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Ryder, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Cannon, Fall River.

Schr. D. Willetts, Staplin, Fall River.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Fall River.

Schr. Harriet Morris, Gardner, Fall River.

Schr. Mediator, McLoon, Fall River.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Newport.

Schr. M. Berry, Young, Newport.

Schr. Mary Matt, Barker, Pawtucket.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Laurence, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dart, Willetts, Stamford.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Pierce, New-London.

Schr. N. Berry, Young, Newport.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Champlin, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Northern Light, Robbins, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert Smith, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sam. Weller, Brockway, Wickford.

Schr. L. A. Robinson, Robinson, Salem.

Schr. Lavolta, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. F. N. Turner, Brown, Rockland, with stone to order.

WIND—Sundown, light S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scotia and City of Limerick, for Liverpool; Koln, for Bremen; Peril, for Bermuda; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; ship Ne Plus Ultra, for London; barks Josephine Martin, for the Baltic; Tantivy, for Dundalk; Jean Jacques, for Vera Cruz; brigs Tarifa, for Stettin; H. H. Wright, for Cadiz; Etta Whittemore, for Cardenas; Princess Beatrice, for Point-a-Pitre; Magenta, for Halifax.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—Arr. steamers Austrian, from Galveston; Octorora, from New-York, and Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; ship Duisberg, from Rotterdam; schrs. Willie Luse, from Charleston; E. R. Emerson, from Boston, and Morning Light, from Hertford, N. C.

Cld. steamers Wm. Woodward, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia. Barks Activ, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, and Elverton for the West Indies. Schrs. A. Burnham, for Portland, Me.; Allie Burnham, for Boston, and Kolon, for Boston.

Sld. Brig Nordlyset, for Newry.

BOSTON, June 10.—Arr. steamer Olympus, from Liverpool; barks Zingarella, from Goree; Tritone, from Antwerp; Adela, from Asua, and Eva H. Fisk, from New-Orleans; brigs St. Joseph, from Glasgow; Jacinta, from Miragoane; Minnehaha and Shasta, from Cienfuegos, and Grace Lathrop, from Cape Haytien; schrs. Lamoine, from Sierra Leone; Aldytha, from Jamaica; E. Tilton, from Cienfuegos; Rebecca M. Atwood, from Baracoa; Anna E. Krans, from New-Orleans; Minnehaha, from New-Smyrna, Fla.; Seth W. Smith, from Pensacola. Below, bark Daniel Draper, from Liverpool.

Arr. brigs Zasoni, from Wales; H. H. McGilvery, from Hoboken; schrs. Kate Wentworth, from Cienfuegos; Mary Collins, from Darien; and Zeta Psi, from Brunswick.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., June 10.—Arr. for orders, schr. Kensett, from Sagua.

Passed in, barks Corea and Atlantic, from Liverpool.

Sld. ship Marcia Greenleaf and brig Charles Purris, for New-York; schr. S. P. Brown, for Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 10.—Passed up: steam tug America, having in tow steamer Glaucus, from New-York, bound for Wilmington for repairs; German bark Anna, from Havre; steamer Panther, from Boston; schr. Maggie M. Weaver, from, Boston; brig Florence, from Trinidad.

Passed down, bark Nehemiah, Gibson, for New-York; schrs. Potomac, for Fernandina, West, Dennis, for Boston; Emily and Jenny, for Boston; Francis Hatch, for Salem; John Stevenson, for Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 10.—Sld. steam-ship Chilian, for Liverpool; schr. Farragut, for Boston.

Arr. brig Caroline E. Kelly, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador, from New-York, and C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ships Oriental, for Boston, and Huntsville, for New-York; schrs. Bertha, for Beaufort, S. C., and Ward J. Parks, for a Northern port.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., June 10.—Passed down, schrs. Rhodef, for Baracoa; R. and S. Corwin, for Boston; H. T. Hedges, for Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, June 8.—The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship Colima arr. at Panama on the 8th in 11 ds., steaming from San Francisco; whole time 12 ds., including 1 day's stop at Acapulco.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10.—The American revenue cutter Jartwell, from the Lakes via Montreal and Quebec, bound to New-York, arr. here to-day.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia sld. for St. John, N. B., this morning.

The steamer Falmouth sld. for Portland last night.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 10.—Sld. for the United States, Firdas, Prairie Bird, James Foster, Jr., Lete, Washington, Blandina P., Virgo, Precioso, Lewis L. Squires, Armonia, Casessa Madre, Dexterous, and Due Cecilie.

Arr. out from the United States on the 8th inst., Diamant, Claudia, Sophia, and Maggie McNeil.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Clara Maria, Constantia, A. & E. Lovitt, Able, Andromeda, Mathilda, J. J. Strossmeyer, and Magnus Lagaboter.

Arr. out from the United States on the 10th inst., Zio Giorgio, Brodrene, and White Crest.

Also arr. out from the United States, Esperance, and Oberon.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The American line steam-ship Pennsylvania sailed from this port, for Philadelphia, to-day.

ANTWERP, June 10.—The steam-ship Sweitzerland sailed from this port, for New-York, yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The White Star Line steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Jennings, from New-York May 31 for Liverpool, reached here to-day.

The steam-ship Caspain, Capt. Trocks, from Quebec and Halifax, for Liverpool, also arr. here to-day.

The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Montreal May 29, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

HONG KONG, June 10.—The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship China sld. hence to-day for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with a full list of passengers and freight.

SOME
OF OUR PRICES!

White Duck and Marseilles Vests	$3 and $3 50
White and Colored Duck Pants	4 and 6 00
White and Colored Duck Sack Coats	6 and 8 00
Blue and Black Flannel Suits	19 50
Scotch Cheviot Suits	22 00
American Suits	16 00

All other Garments for Men's Summer Wear, either Ready-made or to Order, correspondingly low.

JESSUP & COMPANY,

256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

STORAGE

Plate Chests, Valuables, &c., received on storage as usual, at

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S

Nos. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

Goods sent for and delivered free of charge in the City.

Brooks Brothers,

CLOTHIERS,

have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALL LADIES ANNOYED BY HAIR GROWING upon the brow, lips or face, should personally apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 206 West 38th st. She removes the disfigurement instantaneously by an application not injurious to the skin. Call from 11 to 4 daily.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

REPAIRING

DEPARTMENT.

WINTER CARRIAGES being put aside for the season may now be placed in our hands for repairs and delivered in the Autumn. This department is under the direction of a member of the firm, and has unequaled facilities for prompt and good work. Estimates furnished and orders received at the Warerooms, 5th av. and 14th st.; Factory, Broadway and 47th st.

BREWSTER & CO.

(OF BROOME ST.)

KINDERGARTEN.

NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.